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The most popular Danish Beer  
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as fresh  
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ROSE FROST**

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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

## BLOOD FEUD OF THE MAFIA.

HOME OF GANG WARFARE.

HINTS FOR CHICAGO  
GUNMEN.

[BY SIR PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.]

PALERMO, Sicily.

Although the Mafia preyed industriously on all classes of society in Sicily, they were no less ready to fight each other. Some of their worst crimes, committed with cold-blooded ferocity, arose out of the warfare between the rival groups or gangs.

These blood feuds, which often began over a trivial dispute between two leaders concerning territorial rights, developed with astounding rapidity. Within a few weeks entire families might be wiped out in consequence of a single murder. Women and children suffered equally with the men. If the Mafia next on the list for assassination could not be reached easily, his relatives were killed as an evidence of good faith.

This gang warfare was the logical development of a creed that existed from the earliest days of the Mafia. If your friend or your enemy betrayed you or otherwise interfered with your sacred rights, you simply exterminated him. The Italian gunmen that have terrorised Chicago are merely following the ancient precept handed down for generations. Their brethren of the Sicilian hills never reached the machine-gun stage of development, but they maintained the old principle as stoutly with the more primitive shotgun and rifle.

The history of these vendettas is too long and involved to be related in detail. One classic example will illustrate how they piled up the casualties. Two gangs flourished evilly at Piana del Colli. They were known as the Gentile and the Speracini. The Gentile who was chief of the first-named band was shot by a Speracini. His nephew took his place, and the war was on.

35 Killed.

During the next few weeks more than 35 men and women on both sides were killed. The Gentile were disappointed on one occasion when they expected to find the chief of the Speracini at home. They surrounded his house while the family were at dinner and entered by smashing the windows. Only the wife and two children were there. All three were murdered. Later Speracini senior was wounded.

The authorities, as usual, were helpless. Neither side would make any complaint or give the least information. It was a private war, and as such the belligerents were prepared to continue it until one side or the other had been wiped out. It so happened that the Speracini weakened first. A truce was followed by their absorption in the Gentile.

Marked men of a rival band would be shadowed for weeks before an opportunity presented itself of shooting them. Frequently they tried to hide in Palermo. This modern city, with its fine boulevards and easy-going inhabitants, had a most deceptive air of security. The Mafia on murder bent were as ready to operate in a crowded street as on a lonely country road. The assassinations perpetrated here have only been equalled in the lawless mining camps of Western America.

Murder Outside Theatre.

On one occasion a motor-car containing several Mafia armed with shot guns and rifles drew up in front of the Politeama Theatre, in one of the principal squares of Palermo, in mid-afternoon. The men waited until a certain individual, whose progress had been signalled, approached from an adjacent street. Suddenly they opened fire and he fell dead.

There were many witnesses of the crime. The men in the motor-car drove leisurely away after making sure their victim was dead. When the police arrived they found a riddled body and a mute assemblage around it.

What could the police do? If they made arrests no one would identify the prisoners. Even if evidence of a sort was forthcoming, as happened sometimes, there was very little chance of securing a conviction. The witnesses knew that if they appeared in the box they too were dead men, even if the accused got off. The jury felt the same difference in returning a verdict of guilty.

Even the accused were filled with the same fear if they happened to be innocent. There have been instances of men charged with crimes which, to the common knowledge, had been committed by well-known Mafia agents. Rather than purchase their freedom by telling the truth and thus denouncing the guilty, the scapegoats went to penal servitude. Possible imprisonment was preferable to certain death.

Other Penalties.

For offences which did not deserve death the Mafia prescribed after a kind of trial held by the leaders. A culprit might be expelled the society or subjected to a kind of excommunication which, in its extreme form, prevented him from (Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE SILVER SCREEN.

TALKING PICTURES AND  
TWO BIG FILMS.

That Mr. C. B. Cochran, now on his way from New York, should have been offered big rentals for two West End theatres in which he is interested to convert them into houses for the exhibition of talking pictures is not very astonishing.

Nearly all the American film production firms are making films fitted with one or another of the many devices for reproducing sound. At the present moment only one British cinema—the New Gallery in Regent-street—is adapted for showing any of these, though as many as 40 cinemas up and down the country have been fitted to use the British-made phonofilms. It would clearly be much to the advantage of American firms having sound pictures to secure central houses in London where they could put on their talking pictures.

Talking pictures which are stereoscopic and also in colour, projected on screens filling the whole width and height of proscenium openings, and in which words spoken by the characters, shouts of crowds, and noises actually seem to emanate from their visible source of origin, are already envisaged by the experts in many branches of cinematography.

The outcome of this sudden burst of sound films is that the British cinema proprietor must consider whether he will fit his hall with the apparatus needed for reproducing sound. The cost may be as much as £2,000 or £3,000, though the cost of British-made apparatus is much lower. He will also be faced with the problem of choosing which company's devices he will adopt.

But the cinema proprietors ask themselves, what of the future when the novelty has worn off? Would "Ben Hur" or Chaplin's "The Circus" have been better for mechanically produced dialogue?

What a pity that the big "Napoleon" picture, with its absorbing material, its fine types, the vast dramatic possibilities should have turned out so badly! It might have been one of the most effective pictures ever made; yet it is one of the least accomplished.

Often it is quite impossible to find out what is happening, and Mr. Abel Gance, the director, never seemed to know quite what he was doing. Sometimes he shows us the historical Napoleon, sometimes the sentimentalised Napoleon, striking a posture with corpses at his feet; sometimes it is a ghost of Napoleon, as in the Corsican scenes where his wraith drifts across endless landscapes.

The whole picture is infinitely bewildering, and hard on the eyes with its crazy photography and silly little flashes of scenes.

What can be praised is the incident of the first singing of the *Marseillaise*, vividly and simply done. The Danton, the Marat, and the Robespierre are wonderful figures, of whom we see far too little. But there has never been a film which failed so completely, almost so magnificently.

"Love's Crucifixion" is of quite another type. The story opens on the Polish border, with a woman and her child in a sleigh escaping from Russia and trapped between the White and the Red armies. Some beautifully staged battle scenes, with cavalry charging across the snow, are given.

It would be almost impossible for the most unemotional person not to feel a shiver of excitement when the child, tossed out of the sleigh, cowers under a snow-bank with his little hands pressed over his face as the oncoming cavalry rush towards him.

The middle of the film concerns the efforts of the mother to find the child again, first in Poland, then in Paris. Olga Tschekowa plays many of her scenes with great restraint and sensitiveness, especially where she believes she has found her boy, and as the door opens and the child is brought to her, sees and yet will not believe that it is after all not her boy, but another.

The story ends with a breathless chase, with the mother striving to reach the missing child before the villain does. The contest is finished among the cracking ice of a Polish lake, the hero slipping and struggling from foe to foe to snatch back the child before it is too late.

The film has been made with power and with a delicate feeling for atmosphere and character by Signor Carmine Gallore, and while it is unashamed melodrama it is often beautifully and always competently presented.

carrying on his business. No one dared sell him food or give him shelter. Such a man was forced to leave the district.

Even then he was not safe from the attentions of the Mafia. Some proscribed persons have emigrated to America, only to be killed sooner or later, by local members of the organisation, "on information received."

## OUTBURST BY MR. BOTTOMLEY.

"A DAMNABLE LIE!"

K.C. ON BLACKMAIL.

London, July 18th.

Evidence for the defence was given in the libel action by Mr. Horatio Bottomley (who conducted his own case) against Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, publishers, and Mr. Henry James Houston, formerly in Mr. Bottomley's employ.

Mr. Bottomley complained that he had been accused of blackmail in passages of a book, "The Real Horatio Bottomley," published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett and written by Mr. Houston.

Mr. Bottomley was asked by Mr. Justice Horridge to deal with the various allegations under their respective heads, because it was a difficult matter for the jury to follow.

"And it is for me, too," replied Mr. Bottomley. "But you are a man of very considerable experience and ability," commented Mr. Justice Horridge. "Mr. Bottomley: And a great deal of anxiety and hard work."

Mr. Bottomley denied emphatically the allegations made in the book concerning his swiftness. "I say now," he declared, "that I distributed every penny of the £25,000, and not one farthing of it remained in my possession. Every statement about it in the book is a lie. It is a damnable lie to say that to satisfy the £30,000 sweepstake winners I spent the modest sum of £1,000."

Mr. Bottomley said there was not an atom of a blackmailing element in any of the payments or fees he received from certain firms.

"Honestly Earned," he declared. "I saw nothing improper in taking them. I was doing nothing more than what was frequently done in other journals of great eminence."

Opening the defence, Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C., said the passages complained of concerned a subtly concealed and cleverly devised scheme of Mr. Bottomley's. In substance the scheme was blackmail, for it induced firms to pay money when attacks had been made on them or were threatened by Mr. Bottomley. The real purpose of the scheme, whether the payments were made by advertisement or by a retaining fee to investigate complaints said to have been made against the firms, was to put money into Mr. Bottomley's pocket directly or indirectly. That was the quickest, easiest, and cheapest way of silencing him.

Retaining Fee.

Mr. Houston, in evidence, said that Mr. Bottomley, between 1912 and 1916, frequently visited Birmingham to interview a bookmaker called Boston. When Boston came to the hotel Mr. Bottomley would say: "Boston, can you do a thousand or five occasions. Mr. Bottomley had never explained to Mr. Houston why the payments were made."

At a luncheon to which he (Mr. Houston) was invited with Mr. Bottomley to discuss attacks made by Mr. Bottomley on a West End firm, Mr. Bottomley said to the directors of the firm: "Why don't you do as other firms do, and pay me a retaining fee of, say, 500 guineas, to adjudicate on disputes between yourself and your staff?"

The directors agreed to that suggestion. On the way back in a motor-car lent by one of the directors Mr. Bottomley said: "That was a good luncheon. Did you notice that the old hand has not lost its cunning?"

When a year later the payment became due Mr. Houston heard Mr. Bottomley tell a director of the same firm, "I'll take it out in champagne."

The hearing was adjourned.

## RECORD PRICE FOR A REMBRANDT.

VALUE NEARLY DOUBLED IN  
TWO MONTHS.

Rembrandt's famous "Portrait of a Man Holding the Torah" has been sold in New York to an American at a price which sets up a new record.

A *Daily Express* message from New York puts the purchase figure at "close on £100,000."

Messrs. Knoedler, the London art dealers who sold the picture, stated on July 11th that the sum certainly established a new record for a Rembrandt.

Messrs. Knoedler paid £50,400 for the picture, against fierce competition, at the great auction at Christie's last May of pictures from the wonderful collection of the late Sir George Holford.

That deal has an aspect of tragedy, for the death in London was announced, simultaneously with the new sale, of the man who bought the picture in May—Mr. Charles Carstairs, chairman of the Knoedler firm.

## MILLIONS OF NEW CAPITAL.

RAISED BY THE PUBLIC IN  
SIX MONTHS.

PROSPERITY INDEX.

Public companies representing a total capital of nearly £70,000,000 were registered in England during the first six months of the year.

These figures are taken from the official records of Somerset House and issued by Jordan and Sons, Ltd., company agents, of Chancery-lane, London.

New Company returns are this year much greater than during the corresponding period of last year, as the following table shows:—

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. Capital.  
1928 ..... 334 ..... £38,581,450  
1927 ..... 290 ..... £34,738,489

PRIVATE COMPANIES.

1928 ..... 4,343 ..... £34,363,723  
1927 ..... 4,023 ..... £30,887,367

"Millionaire" Companies.

No company has been registered this year with a capital larger than £2,500,000, but there have been more "millionaire" companies than in 1927.

The number of companies with a capital of £1,000,000 and upwards registered from January to the end of June last was twenty-one, as against twelve in the corresponding part of last year.

Dog racing is represented in the registrations by thirty-one new companies, with capitals totalling £150,830. Last year—over the whole of the twelve months—no fewer than 131 dog racing companies, with £3,750,000 of capital, were registered.

## HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 8th, 1928.

H.K. Banks ..... \$127 1/2 buy.  
Do ..... \$127 1/2 buy.  
Chartered Banks ..... \$22 1/2 buy.  
Macao Banks, A. & B. .... \$26 nom.  
Do ..... \$26 nom.  
P. & O. Banks ..... \$75 buy.  
East Asia Bank ..... \$75 buy.  
Canton Insurance ..... \$340 buy.  
Union Insurance ..... \$347 1/2 buy.  
North China Ins. .... \$146 buy.  
Yangtze Insurance ..... \$150 nom.  
China Underwriters ..... \$21 buy.  
China Fire Insurance ..... \$245 buy.  
Hong Kong Fire Ins. .... \$730 buy.  
Donghai ..... \$384 buy.  
H.K. Steamboat ..... \$24 buy.  
H.K. Tugs ..... \$2 nom.  
Indo-China (Pref.) ..... \$35 buy.  
Do (Def.) ..... \$70 nom.  
Shell Transporta ..... \$100 nom.  
Waterworks ..... \$207 1/2 buy.  
Benguet ..... \$185 buy.  
Kailan Mining Admin. .... \$187 buy.  
Do ..... \$60/100 sel.

Langkate (combined) ..... \$11 sel.  
Do (single) ..... \$11 sel.  
Sh'hai Explorations ..... \$2 1/2 nom.  
Shanghai Loans ..... \$1 1/2 nom.  
Rauhe ..... \$44 buy.  
Tronoh Mines ..... \$176 nom.  
H.K. & W. Docks ..... \$40 sel.  
China Fire Insurance ..... \$245 buy.  
China Fire Insurance ..... \$245 buy.  
Longways ..... \$158 nom.  
New Engineering ..... \$15 nom.  
Shanghai Docks ..... \$100 nom.  
Swo Cottons ..... \$880 nom.  
Oriental Cottons ..... \$24 sel.  
S. M. Cottons (old) ..... \$16 1/2 sel.  
Do (new) ..... \$17 1/2 sel.  
H.K. & W. Hotels ..... \$240 buy.  
H.K. & W. Docks ..... \$40 sel.  
Shanghai Land ..... \$123 buy.  
Humphreys Estates ..... \$143 1/2 nom.  
H.K. Realities ..... \$71 sel.  
H.K. Tramways ..... \$24 1/2 buy.  
Peak Tram (old) ..... \$10 buy.  
Do (new) ..... \$8 sel.  
Star Ferries ..... \$244 sel.  
China Light (old) ..... \$11 1/2 buy.  
Do (new) ..... \$11 1/2 buy.  
Do (1928 issue) ..... \$11 buy.  
H.K. Electric (old) ..... \$194 buy.  
Do (new) ..... \$194 1/2 sel.

Macao Electric ..... \$240 buy.  
Telephones ..... \$41 buy, & sel.  
China Buses ..... \$104 buy.  
Singapore Tractors ..... \$108 buy.  
Do (Pref.) ..... \$176 buy.  
China Sugars ..... \$24 nom.  
Malacca Sugars ..... \$24 nom.  
Canton Ins. ..... \$39 1/2 buy.  
Cement (combined) ..... \$39 1/2 buy.  
Do (old) ..... \$38 sel.  
Do (new) ..... \$11 sel.  
H.K. Ropes (old) ..... \$20 nom.  
Do (new) ..... \$20 nom.  
United Asbestos ..... \$48 sel.  
Dairy Farms ..... \$21 1/2 buy, 21 1/2 sel.  
Wataons ..... \$15 sel.  
Der A Wings ..... \$250 nom.  
Lane Gravities ..... \$24 sel.  
Mackintosh ..... \$20 nom.  
Sincere ..... \$41 buy.  
Wm. Powells ..... \$3 buy.  
H.A. Amusements ..... \$262 buy.  
H.K. Constructions ..... \$13 sel.  
H.K. Indus. G. Bonds ..... \$33 nom.  
H.K. Govt. Loans ..... \$6 prem. buy.

buy—buyers; sel—sellers; nom.—nominal.

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"One day I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. It helped me so I purchased more and in two weeks I was healed." (Signed) Wm. J. Hicks, Marais Villa, Llandudde Rdy., Ammanford, S. Wales.

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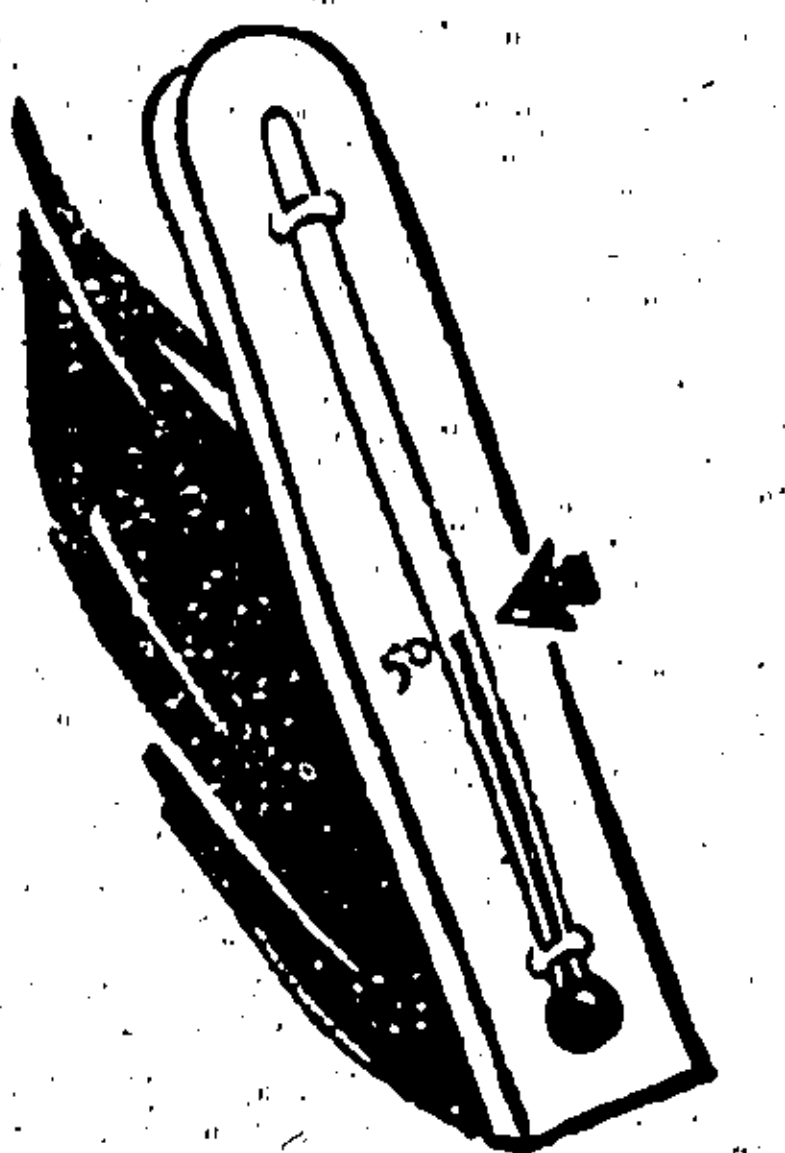
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## INFANT MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

DISCUSSED AT KOWLOON  
POLICE COURT.

GIRL WHO RAN AWAY.

Marrying off an infant girl is quite a common thing in China, particularly among the poorer families. A woman giving birth to a girl is generally ready to give her away to a richer family to be brought up by them and eventually married to one of the sons.

Among the farmers and village people, this is often a paying proposition to both parties. When a girl is four or five years old, her mother would give her away to a *Sun Po Chai* (meaning, a little bride) to a family with a son about the age of the girl. This will rid the parents of the expenses of rearing the child, and the family who takes in the little bride would also benefit, as the *Sun Po Chai* is always made the drudge of the household. These poor little girls, deprived of their parents, are set to the rough work and looking after the babies. When they grow a little older they are sent to the field to plough and sow.

Then comes the marriage, and this very often ends in misery to the girl. As children they probably played and roamed the fields together and were quite happy in each other's company. But when the girl becomes old enough to think, she generally has few illusions about the man she is contracted to marry. The boy on the other hand often thinks that a short journey from his homestead would show damsels more accomplished and better to look at. But whatever personal feelings may be the marriage will go through just the same, for the boy has a filial duty to perform and it is modified by knowing that at any time he can take a concubine of his own choice. As might be expected the boy frequently leaves home, never to return again, but his wife remains with his mother to continue as an unpaid servant unless she has enough enterprise to leave and fend for herself.

**Married At the Age Of Six.**  
Such a case was heard in the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday when two Chinese women were charged before Mr. W. Schofield with harbouring and receiving a girl of 17 years of age. Another woman was also charged with aiding and abetting the other two defendants. The girl was described as unmarried.

Mr. Hin Shing Lo defended and Mr. E. H. Williams, Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs prosecuted.

A man who described himself as the father-in-law of the girl was the complainant. Mr. Hin Shing Lo then asked the Court as to how the girl could have a father-in-law and yet be described as unmarried. It was then stated that the girl was given away in marriage to complainant's son when she was 6, but the actual ceremony had not been performed.

Mr. Hin Shing Lo asked for the discharge of the defendants on the ground that if the girl was given in marriage at the age of six, she should have been married to complainant's son by now. It was not the duty of the father-in-law to come to Court as the complainant. It was his duty and if he had not taken upon himself that duty, he had no right to the girl.

After further arguments, his Worship agreed with Mr. Lo and discharged the defendants.

Mr. Williams asked for a week's adjournment so that he could obtain legal advice from the Attorney General. This was objected to and the defendants were discharged.

## "PEI HUA"

NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF  
CHINA.

NANKING, July 29th.

In accordance with the educational policy decided at the National Educational Conference, the National University Council, in an order to all educational organs throughout the country, instructs the enforcement of the following measures for the promotion of "Pei-hua" as the national written and spoken language:

- 1.—That "Pei-hua" be used in all primary schools for teaching.
- 2.—That "Wen-li" be not required in entrance examinations of lower middle schools.
- 3.—That all educational institutions encourage the use of "Pei-hua."
- 4.—That inspection of primary schools be made by the proper authorities at regular intervals so as to prevent the use of textbooks written in "Wen-li."—Kuo Min.

## DYING CAPTAIN'S LAST VOYAGE.

SIR JAMES CHARLES, OF  
THE "AQUITANIA."

BROKEN-HEARTED AT  
LEAVING SHIP.

The "Daily Mail" gives the following account of the dramatic death of Sir James Charles, the veteran captain of the "Aquitania" almost immediately after he had completed his final voyage prior to retirement. Reference to the gallant seaman's pathetic death was reported at the time by a "Reuter" telegram. The "Daily Mail" correspondent writes as follows on Sunday, July 15th:

Six days ago Sir James Charles had navigated the "Aquitania" out of New York Harbour for the last time. He was bound for England, retirement, and, as he told us, in a garden.

During those six sunlit days the 1,500 passengers saw emotion and distress creep into faces that had been sphinx-like throughout the previous 727 Atlantic crossings which were part of Sir James's 50 years' work at sea.

On the outward voyage everyone peered up at him from the bridge with affection and regret. Every one gave and gave again to enable him, when he turned and reached Southampton for the last time to hand over a big sum to seamen's charities.

### Unanswered Question.

Everyone wished to speak to him. Always he had to answer the same questions.

Was it a wrench to leave the ship? He would look away as if he were peering through the haze of the horizon, and would avoid the question.

What would he do? In answer to that he would soften and talk almost lovingly of three acres and a little home.

All the way across the ship's company hid from him a beautiful walnut bureau and chair, their present to him bought out of large sums and small, given with those words of affection that were the only ones ever used to describe him. The gift was made in New York Harbour last Sunday.

They tucked the present into a dining-room, and waited there as excited as school children, while Sir James was being asked down from above.

### Commodore's Emotion.

They did not have to be asked to cheer him when he walked in, bronzed, tall, burly, firm-jawed, and still imperturbable. You could have heard them far away over the New York dockside.

But when he told them that he was a sailor, lived their lives, understood them, and that now he was going into a little house and garden that would have to be a little bigger than he had intended to match such a beautiful present, one saw one crack in the rock, one little flutter of muscles in the face, that could not be restrained.

They piped him the Commodore's Salute for the last time, and stood to rigid attention to honour him, and gave him honours in music and in the halting words of sailorsmen. He told them again that the little home near Southampton, so that he could see them again and again. He said that the deck would always remind him of the "Aquitania" and her wonderful company.

### Smile For His Men.

It was his own happy thought to draw a chair to the deck and sit at it, so that all his men could file by and see him as he would file by his little home. As they walked by he smiled up at them, and as the last man passed one felt that one had seen one more break in the rock.

It was noticed, during the return voyage that he was spending more time than ever on the bridge. He would speak to passengers, ask them what place they would recommend for a small English home. But always he was soon back at his work.

His willing navigating officers sought a greater share of his task, but failed to move him, and at last, two days before the ship reached Cherbourg, the ship's surgeon, Dr. B. Sydney Jones, told him that he must take his proper rest.

### On Bridge To The End.

In those last two days he was on the bridge more than ever. The night before Cherbourg was reached a determined effort was made to persuade him to allow his staff captain, Captain G. R. Dolphin, to navigate the vessel into harbour.

But Sir James was on the bridge at the Casquets. He was there when midnight came and the lights of the mainland were twinkling. His were the orders that slowed the "Aquitania" from her high-seas speed to the avianlike glide, with which she entered the harbour, that set the great propellers into reverse and brought her to a standstill, that set the anchor roaring overboard to bring his last Atlantic crossing to an end.

He watched the Channel pilot who was to take the "Aquitania" into Southampton come aboard. When he sought rest at last he chose the (Continued on next Column).

## PRINCE AND BRITISH LEGION.

VISIT TO BATTLEFIELDS.

WELCOMED BY CHEERING  
CROWDS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 7th.  
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales landed in France to-day to visit the battlefields of the Great War in association with the 11,000 pilgrims who had already arrived from England.

Arriving at Boulogne, H.R.H. was received at the quayside by Major Horton, the Mayor and a body of local British Legionnaires. He was greeted with loud cheering, which he smilingly acknowledged.

After lunching simply at the Station refreshment buffet with General Trotter, he proceeded by motor-car to St. Omar, the British General Headquarters, and Bethune.

At Bethune, His Royal Highness was again welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm, not only by the pilgrims but by the local population. In the Market Square, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, President of the British Legion, received the Prince on a dais which, decorated with British and French flags, had been erected in front of the famous belfry of Bethune.

As the Prince reached the square, he was received with a fanfare of trumpets. His Royal Highness thanked the Reception Committee of the Departments of Somme and Pas de Calais for the arrangements which they had made for the reception of the British pilgrims.

The Prince then went on to Lille, where he will stay for the night. He proceeds to-morrow to Ypres to attend the great memorial service at the Menin Gate.

5ft. settle of the chart room, where work surrounded him, in preference to the quiet and comfort of his own bed.

### Collapse In Chart Room.

Ten minutes after he had retired his bell rang with an insistence that made two officers rush in, convinced that something was amiss. They found him in a state of collapse, suffering great pain, and with traces of blood that told of internal hemorrhage.

For seven hours the great ship moved slowly towards Southampton, her warning siren being used as rarely and sparingly as possible. All the time Dr. Jones and his assistant surgeon, Dr. R. L. Lancaster, who recently successfully carried out an operation for perforation in a small ship with primitive appliances, were fighting for the captain's life.

The passengers, the majority of whom were Americans, bombarded everyone in uniform with requests for news. Some made it known that if money could save him there was no amount that would not be forthcoming.

All the way to Southampton Sir James was treated with morphia to ease his pain. On the quay an ambulance was waiting. As soon as a gangway could be lowered Lady Charles, who had been warned, came aboard and went to his side.

To Ward For Wife.

But he was semi-conscious and could neither speak to nor recognize her. Down a covered gangway members of his crew bore him into the ambulance, and Lady Charles went with him to a nursing home only a few doors from their Southampton home in Winn-road. Passengers waiting for the Customs examination were in tears as they saw him go.

A quarter of an hour later, while passengers were still walking down the gangways, we saw the Commodore's flag flutter slowly to half-mast. Within a few minutes a similar tribute had been paid by every ship within sight.

The thousands of men who make up the crew of the ship, many of whom should already have dispersed, stayed behind and spoke quietly together of him as men speak of their dearest friends.

### WAR KNIGHTHOOD.

CAPTAIN'S HISTORIC NINE  
VOYAGES.

Commodore Sir James T. W. Charles who would have been 63 next month, was at, sea, 48 years, 33 of which were spent in the service of the Cunard Company. His last was his 728th Atlantic voyage. His first voyage was in a sailing ship, and he served in sailing ships for seven years. His first Cunard command was the "Allepo" in 1904. He commanded in turn ten Cunarders, including the "Lusitania", and in 1914 was appointed to the "Mauretania".

For his war service in command of troop and hospital ships he received a knighthood. During 1919, in nine voyages in the "Aquitania", he transported 60,000 United States troops.

He accomplished a remarkable feat in 1919 when he took the "Aquitania" out of dock at Southampton without tugs, an achievement which local experts declared to be impossible.

## SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S STARTLING DRAMA



**Gloria Swanson**

**SADIE THOMPSON**

With

**LIONEL BARRYMORE**

All the world against her except one man—and his faith never wavered.

The vivid story of a Frisco outcast girl and a fanatic reformer.

Produced by Raoul Walsh who made "What Price Glory"?

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

AT THE  
**QUEEN'S**

TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

**DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS**

In **DON Q**  
SON OF ZORRO



AT THE  
**WORLD**

TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20  
Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15

MYSTERY—THRILLS—LAUGHTER!

**FINGER PRINTS**

With

**LOUISE FAZENDA**

**JOHN MURRAY**

**HELENE COSTELLO**

AT THE  
**STAR**

TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

**TURKISH PETROLEUM COMPANY.**

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 7th.  
It is announced that negotiations have been concluded for the participation of American oil interests in the Turkish Petroleum Company, which has a concession in the Bagdad and Mosul vilayets.

In future, 23.75 per cent. of the shares will be held by each the Anglo-Persian, Royal Dutch, French and American groups, and the remaining 2 per cent. being held by Gulbenkian.

According to the announcement, the Anglo-Persian Company's interest has been halved.

**SIR AUSTEN'S ILLNESS.**

**LORD CUSHENDUN'S TEMPORARY POST.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 7th.  
It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Lord Cushendun as acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the temporary absence of Sir Austen Chamberlain, who, as the result of his recent illness, has been ordered a complete rest before resuming his official duties.

Lord Cushendun will replace Sir Austen Chamberlain as chief British representative at meetings of the Assembly of the Council of the League of Nations.

Lord Cushendun, who before his elevation to the Peerage was Mr. Ronald McNeill, was formerly Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and has recently represented Britain at the League of Nations.

**COURTNEY'S MACHINE SALVAGED.**

ITALIAN STEAMER'S FIND.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 7th.

A wireless message from the Italian steamer "Valparaiso" on its way from Algeria to Nova Scotia, announced that the vessel has picked up Captain Courtney's Dornier-Nipper flying-boat, which was abandoned in the Atlantic last week.

**BATHERS' PARADISE.**

300 BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE TAKEN FROM RIVER.

COLOGNE.

Amazing scenes were witnessed at Coblenz, below the confluence of the Main and the Rhine.

Bathers who had been diving found dozens of bottles of champagne lying on the river bed. The news soon spread, and altogether 300 bottles were brought to the surface by enthusiastic bathers.

Although the police, who hurried to the scene, tried to confiscate the booty, they were powerless to do so against the crowds that had assembled.

In half an hour the river bank was littered with drunken people.

It is believed that the champagne was smuggled into Coblenz from France—Coblenz is in French occupied territory—and subsequently thrown into the Rhine to avoid confiscation by the Customs. Exchange.



## Remarkable value in PYJAMAS



Made of fine Cream Cotton Taffeta with contrast colour collars and cuffs.

Out very "roomy" giving perfect comfort in wear.

**\$8.50 per suit**

3 Suits for \$23.50

Less 10% Discount for Cash.

BATHROBES—BEDROOM SLIPPERS.

# Mackintosh

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & Co. Ltd.  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

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when Quality is the first  
consideration—the call is

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of Two Shades each

RED AND GREY

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## "SADIE THOMSON."

SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S  
"RAIN" AT THE  
QUEEN'S.

A POWERFUL AND TERRIBLE  
PRODUCTION.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

It is difficult to say exactly what impression the story of Sadie Thomson makes on the screen. Mr. Somerset Maugham expressed everything in his story—colour, sound, drama and personality—and the film could do no more than present pictorially what he has written. It cannot even do that since there is a power in words greater than that of pictures; an unseen horror, always more horrible than a visible one, for the subconscious mind has darker corners than the visible world. Somerset Maugham has written "Rain" and if you have read it the film perhaps adds something to it so that the screen drama is more powerful and terrible than it would be if you were meeting it for the first time.

But since "Sadie Thomson" is in essentials the same story and in no respect alters the meaning of "Rain," it has succeeded far better than might have been expected in a dramatization of that story. Gloria Swanson, since she started producing her own pictures has been very ambitious. First with "Sunya" in which she had to play four different roles and express a metaphysical story on the screen, and now with Sadie Thomson—a drama of human passion unleashed in the drenching rain of the tropics.

"Sadie Thomson" tells the story of an outcast girl and a bigoted reformer who, with a small party of other people, are shut up in an inn on a South Sea island. The reformer is disgusted at the presence of Sadie and tries to get her deported. Failing in that he attempts her conversion, breaks and hypnotises her and finally loses all control of himself. The impression given in "Rain," that the incessant beat of a torrential down pour on the rickety roof, and the steaming tropical heat, are responsible for the taut nerves and hysterical action of the people in the inn, is admirably conveyed in the film. The character of Sadie Thomson herself is more fully developed and a party of American marines is introduced to give lighter moments in the tragedy, but otherwise there is little in the way of addition to or subtraction from Maugham's story.

Miss Swanson is wonderful as Sadie. She manages slowly to win the support of the audience not so much by her beauty, which is ill served by Sadie's taste in dress, but by her courage even in despair. "Sadie Thomson" is a film which should be seen, but if you are in need of a few hours light-hearted amusement. All the parts are well taken; Lionel Barrymore as the reformer Hamilton is a powerful and convincing character, and Tim O'Hara, the marine who loves and finally saves Sadie, is played by Lauchlin Currie. Perhaps Miss Swanson has idealised Sadie somewhat but she has made of her a most interesting character.

## CINEMA NEWS.

### "DON Q" AT THE WORLD.

Advance booking is now open at the Queen's Theatre for the two special repeat performances to be given by Long Tack Sam and his company by popular demand in the Queen's Theatre at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday and Monday next. Admission as before is at the popular prices of \$3, \$2 and \$1 and seats may be reserved for the dress circle and orchestra stalls.

The action of "Don Q, the Son of Zorro," with Douglas Fairbanks in the leading rôle, which will be screened at the World from to-day to Saturday, is laid almost entirely in the romantic surroundings of Spain of about a century ago. A picturesque romance, the plotting of a villainous soldier, a murder, blame on the hero, his startling disappearance, and more amazing reappearance and vindication, with action plentifully punctuated with a series of daring exploits, make this picture one of Fairbanks' outstanding successes.

With a trim figure and all the agility of old, Fairbanks indulges in a multitude of the kind of athletic stunts that delight his admirers. "Finger Prints." Thrills and laughs are the main ingredients of "Finger Prints," which is to have a three day run commencing to-day at the Star Theatre. The laughs are contributed mainly by Louise Fazenda and John T. Murray, as detectives on the trail of a missing \$5,000,000. The money has been stolen from a bank and the principal candidate have been lodged safely in prison. But they have kept secret the hiding place of the loot. The money is finally recovered, but not until many amusing and exciting incidents have taken place.

## OBITUARY.

### REAR-ADMIRAL BLUNT.

DESTINGUISHED WAR  
SERVICES.

FAMOUS COLLISION LITIGATION RECALLED.

Rear-Admiral W. F. Blunt, C.B.E., D.S.O., died suddenly at Nakuru Hospital, Kenya Colony, on July 9th, at the age of 58. He was an experienced and capable officer, who rendered excellent service in the War, notably in the action in the Heligoland Bight, the Cuxhaven raid, and the Battle of Jutland.

It was while Admiral Blunt, who at that time held the rank of commander, was in command of the cruiser *Hawke* that that vessel on September 20th, 1911, came into collision in the Solent with the liner *Olympic*; and this resulted in important and prolonged litigation. The owners of the *Olympic* brought an action against Comdr. Blunt, and the Admiralty brought a cross-action in respect of the damage suffered by the *Hawke*. The President of the Admiralty Division, Sir Samuel Evans, on December 10th, 1911, pronounced the *Olympic* alone to blame, but held that the negligent navigation was solely that of her pilot, who was compulsorily in charge. He accordingly dismissed the first action with costs, judgment being entered for Commander Blunt, and directed that in the cross-action judgment should be entered for the owners of the *Olympic*, but without costs, as they succeeded only on the defence of compulsory pilotage.

On April 5th, 1913, the Court of Appeal after a hearing, which lasted for 15 days, dismissed with costs the appeal of the owners of the *Olympic*.

Finally, on November 9th, 1914, the House of Lords unanimously affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeal. Lord Haldane came to the conclusion that the *Hawke* was a crossing ship within the meaning of Article 19, and not an overtaking ship within the meaning of Article 24. It was therefore the duty of the *Olympic*, which had the *Hawke* on her starboard side, to keep out of her way, the duty of the *Hawke* being, under Article 21, to keep her course and speed. The collision was caused by the force of an interaction resembling action in its effect between the two vessels.

The view taken by the Admiralty of the collision had been sufficiently shown by Commander Blunt's promotion to captain at the end of 1911.

When the War broke out Captain Blunt had been commanding the First Destroyer Flotilla since April, 1913, and he took a distinguished part in the action in the Heligoland Bight on August 28th, 1914. Commodore (now Vice-Admiral) Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, who was in charge of the destroyer flotillas, called attention in his report to "the services rendered by Captain W. F. Blunt, of H.M.S. *Fearless*, and the commanding officers of the 1st and 3rd Flotillas, whose gallant attacks on the German cruisers at critical moments undoubtedly saved the *Archipelago* from more severe punishment and possible capture." For his services on this occasion Captain Blunt was awarded the D.S.O., and he took part in the Cuxhaven raid on Christmas Day, 1914. Subsequently he commanded H.M.S. *Jupiter*, and was present at operations at Aden and in the Suez Canal.

In the Battle of Jutland, May 31st, 1916, Captain Blunt commanded the cruiser *Gloucester*, and was specially commended. Arrangements were made for the white ensign flown by the ship in the battle to be deposited in Gloucester Cathedral, and Captain Blunt, in a letter to the Mayor, wrote:—"It may interest the citizens of Gloucester to know that, though their name-ship was fortunate enough to escape both injuries and casualties, she was able to give a very good account of herself, and provided the finishing touches which sank a German light cruiser of the *Elbing* class."

Captain Blunt retired in 1921, and was promoted to rear-admiral on the retired list in 1922. He had settled at Baharini, Lake Solani, Kenya Colony. He married in 1906 Laura, only daughter of the late Major-General R. W. Mawbey, D.M.S., and sister of Vice-Admiral H. L. Mawbey, and had two sons.

## MESSRS. WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL  
GRANTED.

LOSS ATTRIBUTED TO MORTGAGE BURDENS.

An application was made at the Supreme Court yesterday morning before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan, C.B.E.) for the reduction of capital of Messrs. William Powell, Ltd., from \$350,000, divided into 50,000 shares of \$7 each (of which 42,000 shares had been paid up) to \$100,000 divided in 50,000 of \$2 each.

Mr. H. G. Sheldon (instructed by Mr. R. A. Wadson) who made the application said that on July 20th, this year, when a list of creditors was drawn up the only creditor was the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to whom \$5,638 was owed. There had been no additions to the creditors. The petition stated that the Company was incorporated in 1901 to carry on the business of drapers, furnishing, and general warehousemen in all its branches, and other objects. The capital was \$350,000 divided into 50,000 shares of \$7 each, of which the Company had issued 42,000 and the \$7 per share had been paid up.

The Articles of Association provided that the Company might, from time to time, reduce their capital by special resolution. Such resolution was passed and confirmed at extraordinary general meetings held on June 9th and June 23rd, 1928.

This resolution was to the effect that the capital be reduced to \$100,000 divided into 50,000 shares at \$2 each, the reduction to be effected by cancelling capital to the extent of \$4.50 per share issued and returning 50 cents per share, thereby reducing the nominal amount of shares from \$7 to \$2.

Paid-up capital of the Company to the extent of \$189,000 had been lost or was unrepresented by available assets. Paid-up capital to the extent of \$21,000, was now in excess of the Company's requirements.

The Company had sold the property in which it previously carried on business and had taken premises at a much smaller rental.

Business was to be confined to that of tailors and outfitters only. That would require considerably less capital than the numerous businesses previously carried on.

An affidavit signed by Mr. M. Manuk, for five years a director of the Company stated that the difference between the assets, \$893,318.52, and the liabilities, \$683,318.52, appeared to be \$189,000 and accordingly, paid-up capital to the extent of \$189,000 had been lost or was unrepresented by available assets.

Reasons For Losses.

The loss of capital was attributable to the following circumstances: The Company was the owner of the property known as "Powell's Building" which property was valued at the sum of \$870,000 and was subject to two mortgages made by the Company, amounting in all to \$569,080. The interest on the mortgages, less the rental of those parts of the premises which were let out, constituted so great a charge on the profits of the business which the Company was doing, and there being a prospect that the immediate future very extensive repairs would become necessary in order to keep up the mortgages, security, it was decided it would be in the best interests of the Company to sell the property, and it was accordingly sold at the price of \$684,000, resulting in a net loss of \$304,000. In addition, the stock-in-trade had now been valued on the basis of the current market prices at the sum of \$51,208.03 as against a book value of \$189,910.03, thus showing a further loss of \$75,631.40.

There was also a loss of \$10,000 owing to depreciation of fixtures and fittings, and the foregoing with the loss carried forward from the previous year's trading amount to \$309,639.43, made a total loss of \$420,639.43.

Then against that there were the sums of \$4,528 (profit for the year), \$170,000 in General Reserve, and \$55,000 in the Equalisation of Dividend Account, making in all the sum of \$239,528, which, being deducted from the losses gave a total loss of \$189,000.

The application was granted.

## ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

ARGUMENTS ON ADULTERATED PEPPER.

CENTRAL MAGISTRACY CASE.

When a Chinese shopkeeper of Tung Street was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday for selling pepper to which was added a proportion of starch, it was claimed on his behalf that it was the general practice to sell pepper in that form in the Chinese market. (Previous cases in which a man was summoned for selling mustard containing starch and also an instance in which vinegar had been adulterated were recalled by his Worship, who thought that if the defendant sold the pepper in question at the price of the pure product it would amount to fraud and the issue in the case would be much simplified.

For the Sanitary Department, Mr. W. J. Carrie argued that mustard was sold in pure form for bath use, and also as a condiment to which flour had to be added before use at table. The starch content was advertised on the tin by a well-known British firm in selling their table mustard. In the case of pepper, a little allowance might be made for the sand which was unavoidably present in pepper-corn, but when a customer asked for pepper he expected to receive powder without such extraneous matter as starch added to increase the weight and bulk.

Mr. Carrie said that the Analyst's Department had so far only taken samples of pepper in the loose form in which it was sold in the Chinese markets. It had not been found necessary to take analyses of pepper in bottles or other receptacles for instance those prepared by Cross and Blackwell's. Continuing, he said that of 14 samples of pepper taken in 1925, nine were found to be adulterated, and that of nine samples taken in 1926, one was found to be adulterated through being moistened. Of 13 samples taken this year, two were found to be adulterated, one being the present case and the other an instance in which a fine of \$25 was recorded at the Kowloon Magistracy.

Asked whether he wished to call witnesses to prove that the sale of such pepper was a general practice at Chinese shops, defendant replied in the negative. His Worship then said that he did not regard the offence as more than a technical one and fined the defendant \$15.

### CRUELTY TO DUCKS.

Inspector Fowler, of the S.P.C.A., charged two holders of poultry stalls in the Central Market before Mr. Lindsell with failing to provide water to ducks which they kept in crates.

The first defendant's excuse was that the ducks had used up the water supplied to them, and the Inspector arrived before he had an opportunity to refill the cans. The other claimed that the ducks had only just been brought to the stall and he had not had an opportunity to supply water to the birds. Fines of \$10 were imposed in each case.

### FIREMEN VERSUS POLICE.

The hearing was resumed before Major C. Willson of the case in which three firemen and a lift-man employed in the Fire Department were charged with assaulting a Chinese constable. The alleged assault was in a "house" in Sai Street and Mr. M. K. Lo in appearing for the defence, suggested that it was a row in a brothel. Giving evidence, Constable Wong Hin said that he was in Queen's Road at 9.30 on the night of the 25th of last month, when a police whistle brought him into Sai Street. He went up the staircase of a certain house, before which a large crowd had collected, and on entering saw the first and second defendants pummeling a man who turned out to be Constable 497. The fourth defendant was holding on to a girl near the trap-door entrance of the staircase. A European Sergeant stated that he entered the house to find P.C. 449 and P.C. 89 "in conflict" with the first two defendants. The latter left the constables to "fly at" witnesses.

The case was adjourned.

### AT KOWLOON.

"CAT" BURGLAR'S FRUIT-LESS RUN.

A Chinese who was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, charged with disobeying a banishment order for ten years made in 1925, following two convictions for theft. The circumstances under which the man was arrested and his identity established were related by Inspector Marki. He said that at 5 o'clock yesterday morning Sergt. Williamson saw the defendant run into Shanghai Street from Reclamation Street. The officer gave chase and was forced to draw his revolver when the man ran up the staircase. (Continued on next column).



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### LIMITING A CORONER.

PAGE CASE SEQUEL.

The House of Commons unanimously agreed to the formal first reading of a Bill to limit the duty of a coroner and his jury to the discovery of the cause of death and to debar them from naming guilty persons in a verdict.

Mr. R. Hopkin Morris (Lib., Cardiganshire), a barrister, was the sponsor, but the measure was backed, and cheered, by members of all parties. At this stage of the session it has no hope of further progress unless adopted by the Government.

Everyone recognised the Bill as the result of the Page case, though Mr. Morris made no direct allusion to this in his speech asking leave to introduce it.

His most effective argument was that a coroner's court is not bound by the rules of evidence. Any hearsay matter can be admitted, he said, and as such evidence is not admissible in any regular trial, it was not right for a coroner's jury to bring in a verdict of guilty against any individual.

of a house. The order to come down was obeyed, but the defendant struggled with the officer with the result that one round was accidentally discharged without anyone being injured. Just at the moment a district watchman arrived on the scene and said that he had been chasing the defendant whom he saw climbing a drain pipe to the first floor of a house in Reclamation Street.

Defendant was sentenced to nine months' hard labour and twenty strokes of the birch.

### COOK STRUCK WITH A RICE BOWL.

A cook employed at the Hung Hom Police Station summoned a coolie also working there for assault.

Sub-inspector James told his Worship that both parties were to blame in a quarrel which took place between them over money matters. During the argument the defendant threw a rice bowl at the cook, causing two serious injuries on his left arm. The complainant had been in hospital since Saturday.

The defendant was fined \$15 and ordered to pay \$5 compensation to the complainant. Both parties were also ordered to sign a bond for their future behaviour.

### COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

A Chinese, 40-year-old, woman was charged with attempting to pass a false coin and with possession of a number of similar coins in a house at Kowloon City.

The woman said that she had a number of twenty-cent pieces and tendered one in payment of one cent's worth of congee. The Hawker refused the money, so she gave a cent instead. Later a money changer declared the money was false and she was arrested. She denied guilty knowledge. The case was remanded.



## KWANGTUNG TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

AGAINST CO-EDUCATION.  
STATE AID DISCUSSED.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, August 8th.  
An educational conference for the whole Province is being held in the auditorium of Sun Yat-Sen University. Its aim is to draw up educational plans for Kwangtung, to improve and systematize the school curricula, to find some method of increasing and guaranteeing the budget for educational purposes, and to discuss any other suggestion which might add to the efficiency and improvement of primary and secondary education. The Conference is presided over by Mr. Wong Tsit, Commissioner of Education, and some 230 delegates have come to Canton from various parts of the Province. They are being lavishly entertained by the Government and by Commissioner Wong. They hold their meetings in the morning, and in the afternoon they are taken out to visit places of interest in the city. Banquets are daily given by the various Government departments.

Among the resolutions regarding finances so far passed were the following:

First: that all the running expenses for the provincial schools in Canton and the districts should be paid the Provincial Department of Finance, and that their apportionment should be uniform and fixed so as to provide an equal opportunity for development by all educational institutions.

Secondly: that the expenses for educational purposes should be increased, guaranteed and made independent.

The second resolution is deemed of first importance, as the Provincial Treasury has not been very prompt in its payment of money for running the schools. The apportionment of the annual expenses for running each secondary school, calculated on a percentage basis and passed at the Conference, is as follows:—

Salaries for the secretarial staff	10-15%
Salaries for the teaching staff	50-70%
For books, maps, apparatus, etc.	3-6%
For schools fixtures, etc.	2-4%
For athletic purposes	about 1%
For laboratory experiments, and the like, etc.	8-10%
For stationery and stamps	4-7%
Workmen's wages	4-7%
For repairs	3-6%
Incidental expenses	4-6%
Miscellaneous expenses	1%
For medicinal purposes	1%
For purposes not enumerated here	1%

Beginning with the next academic year the grant to each provincial secondary school be made as tabulated. Those for primary schools are more or less the same.

The Conference will last for several days yet. Other problems will be brought up and discussed as the Conference progresses.

### MR. WONG TSIT'S REFORMS.

One of the most notable things done by Mr. Wong Tsit, the Commissioner of Education, since his assumption of office, has been the segregation of the sexes in the secondary schools. Heretofore co-education has been the practice. The Commissioner said this free mingling of boys and girls should not be allowed in the secondary schools. "The National Education Conference held some months in Nanking," he added, "has definitely decided that." Mr. Wong who is of a conservative type of mind sees danger in co-education in secondary schools. He is reported to have no objection to co-education in the primary schools and colleges, for in the primary schools the pupils are too young and in the colleges the students are sufficiently learned and advanced in age to be out of the danger zone. The boys and girls of the secondary schools are, however, in the "difficult period" and better apart.

(Continued on next Column.)

## CANTON'S PUBLIC SERVICES.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.  
WATER IN RELAYS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, August 8th.  
Following the very straight warnings of the Municipal Bureau of Public Utilities, the Canton Electric Light and Power Company has been giving a much better service to the people of Canton. The supply of electricity last night was practically continuous except for two breaks which lasted only ten or fifteen minutes. The whole city was almost its well lit self again. The Canton Water Works is also improving and is embarking on a new scheme for supplying the city with water. Instead of trying to serve its clients altogether, as it has been doing, it is now supplying a portion of the city at a time. From 10 to 12 a.m. and 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. each day, the water mains for Saikwan, Tai Ping Kiu, Yan Yan Li, Shang Hai Kau Po, Tai Luk Po, and other places in the western section of the city, are shut off so as to increase the pressure to supply the rest of the city. In a circular notice to its customers, the Water Company urges people to store up water in large earthen jars during the supply hours. "Owing to the small capacity of the plant," it says, "this rotation of supply seems to be the only way to solve the problem of water."

As a result of this the people in Canton are now fairly well supplied with electric current but scantily supplied with water. As to the resignation of Mr. Fung Wai, Chief of the Municipal Bureau of Public Utilities, which was reported in these columns, it is learned that Mayor Lin has urged him to remain in office and withdraw his resignation. The Mayor recognized that his resignation was the outcome of the unkind criticisms arising from the failure of the public services. The Mayor further recognized that such things could not be helped and that it is not a wise policy to change an official on this account. He has, therefore, determined not to accept the resignation of Mr. Fung.

But Canton has no Government secondary school for girls, although there are several private ones. The Commissioner, however, has not been daunted by this, and has already ordered that the buildings on the premises of the Women's Athletic Association be converted into a secondary school for girls. The work has been started, and all the rooms are being replastered and made suitable for class rooms. Beginning next term girl students attending the secondary schools will have to be transferred to this one if they want to continue to receive Government education. If they do not want to go to this school exclusively for girls, they can of course always apply to one of the private institutions, such as the True Light Middle School for Girls in Pak Hok Tung, or the Pooi To Middle School for Girls in Tung-shan.

Moreover, Commissioner Wong has ordered that all the private schools must adhere to their original intention. Thus originally the Tsap Sun School was a school for boys, but later on boys were admitted and the institution became co-educational. That school has now been ordered to go back to its original system and admit no more boys. The authorities have complied with the order and have told their male students to go elsewhere.

### HEADMASTERS SUPPORT MR. WONG.

In conversation with several headmasters from the Province our correspondent learned that a great majority of the teachers are against co-education in secondary schools. They look upon Mr. Wong Tsit's order for segregation of the sexes as a move in the right direction. There are a few, our correspondent is told, who see no harm in co-education. They think that the students should be "led and guided as regards moral conduct" and not "repressed" as the Commissioner is doing. They want co-education and argue that there is a lot of good to be derived from it. This is exactly what the United States is doing, they contend. Where co-education exists even in the high schools, perhaps their opponents have been in England!

## WORLD TOUR FOR CHINESE?

TRADE, EDUCATION AND SIGHTSEEING.

15,000-TON SHIP TO BE CHARTERED!

The consul of a certain South American republic, according to the *Canton Gazette*, who has been in China for the past thirty years, has conceived the idea of organizing a Chinese tourist party for a trip around the world. A ship of 15,000 tons is to be chartered for the purpose.

The plan is for a six months cruise and the itinerary covers visits to all the principal countries in Europe and South America. It is said that the consul has interviewed several of the leading officials of Canton with regard to this project, and all were greatly interested. Members of the Chamber of Commerce who were informed of this scheme were equally enthusiastic, and promised support.

### A Travelling Fair.

The ship is to be divided into three divisions. The first division will be the exposition section, in which will be displayed all articles of Chinese manufacture. All articles for exhibition will be accepted on the recommendation of the Chambers of Commerce. A limited number of representatives from the Chambers of Commerce will be permitted to join the party to conduct the exposition and attend to sales, and these men will be provided with accommodation free of charge, but in return for this concession, twenty per cent. of the proceeds of all sales made during the voyage are to be contributed to the funds of the ship.

### School For The Young.

In the second division will be formed a college and school for the younger members of the party. This will be conducted along similar lines to the recent floating university party conducted by Americans.

### Tourists—Pure And Simple.

The third division will consist of tourists, pure and simple. The approximate cost of participating in this tour has not yet been determined, but reductions will probably be made in the case of families joining the party.

The tour is expected to start in July next year. The first port of call on leaving Hong Kong will be Singapore. From thence the ship will touch at ports in India, Asia Minor, Egypt, Italy. The travellers will have the option of travelling overland from Rome to Paris, England, Spain and Portugal will be visited. The ship will then cross the Atlantic to New York. From New York the cruise will continue to the Panama Canal, Peru, Chile, and San Francisco, Honolulu, and the Philippines will be visited on the homeward leg of the trip.

### CANTON WHARVES.

TO BE REMOVED FROM CENTRAL BUND!

Mr. Sam Ngai, Head of the Land Bureau, has forwarded a recommendation to the Municipal Government suggesting that all the lower class wharves lying along the Central Bund between the Government Tin Tze Wharf and Saihohau be transferred to the end of Shauke Road and the East Bund. It is said that this step would remove the heavy congestion along the Central Bund and would popularise the localities to which it is proposed to transfer the wharves. The bund at the end of Shauke Road and the Eastern Bund have been in a state of decline for some time. It is believed that by constructing wharves at these parts, these localities would flourish. It is therefore suggested that the Second and Third Class wharves be removed from the Central Bund and located at the end of Shauke Road, while the Fourth and Fifth Classes be transferred to the Eastern Bund. In this way activity would be distributed evenly over the whole length of the Bund, and the heavy congestion at the centre portion would be relieved. — *Canton Gazette*.

### CANTON'S LIGHTING.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

It is learned, says the *Canton Gazette*, that Mr. Fung Wai, Commissioner of the Bureau of Utilities, is carrying out a series of investigations into the adequacy or otherwise of the lighting of the city streets. Many of the streets are rather dimly lit, in some places the lights themselves being dim, and in other localities the lights are placed somewhat too far apart to afford the desired degree of lighting.

A thorough overhaul of the entire city's lighting system is contemplated, and when the investigations are completed, and the recommendations are carried into effect, considerable improvement may be expected.

## CAPTAIN'S GRIM FIGHT WITH MUTINOUS CREW.

CORNERED ON BOARD S.S. "DAVID C. REID."

THREATS TO BLOW UP THE SHIP.

## U.S. CONSULATE TO TAKE STERN MEASURES.

As briefly reported in the *Daily Press* yesterday, a sensational incident occurred on board the s.s. *David C. Reid* on Tuesday afternoon while she was lying alongside the A.P.C. Wharf at North Point. The crew set upon the master of the ship and a fight ensued of the kind that one often reads about in sea romances or witnesses on the screen. During the struggle, the skipper had to fire two shots from his revolver to keep his assailants at bay, but one of the men braved the revolver shots and entered the captain's cabin, and a terrible fight followed for the possession of the revolver the intruder having flung himself at the skipper and got a grip upon his throat.

Our representative was able to obtain a graphic account of the fight between Captain A. W. Krishnan, Master of the *David C. Reid* and his crew who were apparently maddened by whisky and *samsu*. The official report states that the fight started on the bridge, when three men set upon the skipper, but the latter being a man of six feet and two inches and broad in proportion was able to give a good account of himself, with the result that before he was chased back into his cabin, he had left his marks on the faces and noses of his assailants.

The grim battle inside the captain's cabin then followed and the master had to use his revolver.

The police were eventually informed but the man calmed down on the arrival of a strong detachment under the C.S.P. himself. Our representative was told by the U.S. Consulate that they will co-operate with the Police Authorities in prosecuting the ringleaders.

### The Crew Of The "David C. Reid."

The *David C. Reid* is an American oil tanker and is on a trip under charter by the Asiatic Petroleum Company. As an American ship, her officers must be American citizens. Capt. Krishnan and two mates are Americans, and the crew, thirty eight in number, consist of Germans, Norwegians, Scandinavians, Russians and other nationalities.

The vessel left Mobile, Alabama, for San Pedro, where a cargo of crude oil was loaded for the A.P.C. in Hong Kong. The voyage occupied fifty-four days, and the ship arriving here on Tuesday morning, and going alongside the A.P.C. Wharf at North Point.

### While The Captain And Mate Were Away.

From an official account given to the U.S. Consular Authorities by Captain Krishnan, and confirmed by witnesses, it appeared that soon after the vessel was berthed, the skipper and the mate went ashore to attend to the routine business in connection with the ship at the Harbour Office and with the charterers.

During their absence the ship and the crew were in charge of the third mate. It was stated that one member of the crew went ashore and obtained a bottle of whisky. He took it back to the ship, and the bottle of whisky was soon consumed. It did little more than stimulate thirst of the hectoring crew who obtained a further supply of Chinese *samsu* from some sampans lying close to the ship. They had no money to pay for the supply and had to sign chits for the liquor.

Appropos these chits, Mr. Jester of the American Consulate laughingly said to our representative, "Why, these sampan folks came hollering for their money this morning and had to be chased off the ship."

Captain Krishnan returned to the ship in the afternoon and found his crew hopelessly inebriated. He went to his quarters about the bridge and three members of the crew followed him there. They demanded money saying that they wanted to get ashore and have a good time. Captain Krishnan told them that he had been to the agents for money to pay the crew, but as no authorization had come from the owners, a cable was despatched and that pending a reply, he could get no money to pay them.

### The Fight.

Considering the circumstances it was not surprising that the men were not satisfied with the explanation and set upon the master. Captain Krishnan was hit in the mouth and nose. He retaliated and in the fight which ensued, the attackers received from the burly master's dose of their own medicine. However, numbers told, and the skipper was chased into his own cabin. He at once seized his revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who dared to enter. In the meantime more members of the crew had gathered and encouraged by their numbers one of the men entered and seized the captain by the throat. A grim struggle took place between the

master and the intruder. The captain fired one shot on the floor in an attempt to scare off the attackers, but this did not daunt them. Another shot was fired on the floor and this also had no effect on the crew. The captain then managed to struggle free and ran off the ship with the intention of reporting the matter to the American Consular Authorities.

### "To Blow Up The Ship."

While the captain was making his way to the Bay View Police Station the Filipino steward came rushing after him and told him that the men were trying to blow up the ship by throwing lighted matches and cigarette ends in and around the tanker.

Captain Krishnan arrived at the Bay View Police Station where he at once got in touch with the American Consulate by telephone. Mr. Jester of the U.S. Consulate phoned the Central Police Station and in company with the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P. and a squad of police officers went on board the *David C. Reid*. In the meanwhile a police launch was also despatched from the Water Police Station.

The crew calmed down on the arrival of the Police, who at once took matters in hand. They found two men slightly wounded and they were sent to the Government Civil Hospital. Two others were taken to the Central Police Station where they were detained. The Police decided so as to ensure the safety of the ship to place an armed guard on board throughout the night and they allowed no one ashore.

### How The Men Were Injured.

Investigations made yesterday showed that the captain had not fired at the men at all, as was at first reported. The two bullets fired were found lodged in the floor, and this bore out the captain's story that he only shot at the floor to scare the men away. The seamen who had a wound in the side of the head and on the knee respectively were said to have received them in the struggle with the captain inside the cabin when he knocked them against a bookcase. Medical examination showed that the wounds were caused by splinters of the glass and not bullets.

As to the man who had his finger almost bitten off, Captain Krishnan explained that while he left the ship to communicate with the U.S. Consulate, another fight took place among the men, and it was thought that the man received his injury then.

### Happy And Repentant.

As to this man, it was stated that he was discharged from the hospital yesterday and allowed to go back to the ship. He was said to be quite happy to be back to work and felt very repentant for the share he took in the assault.

The other man who was injured by fragments of broken glass was sent to the Central Police Station to join the two who were detained. In conversation with an official of the U.S. Consulate, our representative was informed that the American Consulate will co-operate with the Police in the prosecution of the three men now detained. They are doing so in compliance with the Ordinances of Hong Kong governing foreign ships in port, and also to act as a deterrent to others who feel inclined to misbehave themselves. It is believed that these three men will be brought before the Court to-day. The *David C. Reid* left the A.P.C. Pier yesterday and is now anchored at Kowloon Bay.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

**TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS** current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Local Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, until 11 O'CLOCK A.M. on the 9th AUGUST, 1928. The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling), No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Seal Cover, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, and enclosed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application. "Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 53, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

H. G. RILEY, Lieut. Colonel, Treasury, His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hong Kong. [5857]

## NOTICE.

**THE** Undermentioned Certificates for 300 Shares in this Company, standing in the Name of JOHN MACNAB, Deceased, late of 2, Gascaren Drive, Polarisville, Glasgow, have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the following Share Certificates be not forthcoming, Other Certificates for the Said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter No Other will be acknowledged.

Shares.	No.
Certificate for	15 4822-4836
"	15 4837-4851
"	20 7030-7049
"	50 22154-22203
"	50 55337-55406
"	75 73572-73584
"	75 110177-110251

300 Shares.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
Hong Kong, 18th July, 1928. [5814]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of ALICE MARY JONES, FORMERLY OF THE ELMS, 6, WARHAM ROAD, SOUTH CHORLEY, SURREY, AND LATE OF OLD HASTINGS HOUSE, HASTINGS, SUSSEX, IN ENGLAND, SHIPWRECKED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Court has, by virtue of Section 98 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to 31st DAY OF AUGUST, 1928. All Creditors and Others are accordingly required to send in their Claims to the Underigned on or before that Date.

Dated the 2nd day of August, 1928.  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Executors,  
Princes Building. [5864]

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 13th of AUGUST, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Tax, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measure.	Contents of the Lot.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Island, Lot No. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Boundary Measure.	Contents of the Lot.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.

## TO LET.

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## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 9th, 1928.

## FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGY, the scientific study of the weather, has a history of only some hundred years. On the other hand weather lore of all kinds is as old as human nature. The modern attempts to control rainfall by means of explosives, sprinkling the clouds with electrified sand and other ingenious devices have their counterpart among primitive men in magic and religious supplication. In parts of Ethiopia, for example, when there is a drought three men climb trees in a sacred grove. One strikes fire-brands together knocking off sparks in imitation of lightning, another beats a kettle to represent thunder and a third sprinkles water, carried up for that purpose, in every direction, and this mimic storm is calculated to produce the exact quantity of rain required.

But besides such methods of compelling rain, which are practised on well established lines by all untutored races there is a vast body of lore which predicts, or pretends to predict, the weather. When it is a question of the next 24 hours men such as fishermen and shepherds, who for generations have watched the weather have acquired an amazing power of accurate prognostication. They glance round the horizon and make their pronouncements with the instinctive readiness of a prophet but if pressed for reasons they become inarticulate. But when they profess to delve deeper and pronounce upon the nature of the forthcoming summer or winter or even the prospects for the next week they are on less certain grounds. According to a distinguished American meteorologist, Mr. W. J. HUMPHREYS, there is nothing in the common beliefs about the effect of the moon or the planets upon the weather. It is not true, he alleges, that the weather changes with the moon. Nor is it true that fauna and flora can predict the nature of the seasons. A heavy crop of berries and nuts is produced by a fine summer and autumn and not by the prospect of a cold winter.

## INTIMATIONS.

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Aerated Water Manufacturers. PHONE C. 436. [58]

The variations in the thickness of the onion's skin, and in the fur and feathers of certain birds and beasts are, again, the products of the past and not the future. Mr. HUMPHREYS further declares that the supposed "equinoctial gales" are a myth. September and March are rough months in Europe, but the records do not suggest that the 21st of those two months is particularly stormy or that the sun's crossing of the Equator in the least effects the matter.

What has meteorology accomplished on the positive side? It has certainly fathomed the nature of the typhoon, cyclone or hurricane, and to piece together this information out of records of "big blows" in various places has been a great achievement. Typhoons can be watched and tracked, and a typhoon prepared for and expected is halved of its terrors and potentialities for mischief. As to weather forecasting Mr. T. F. CLUTTON, the Director of the Hong Kong Royal Observatory remarked "we work from day to day and any prediction beyond 24 hours is entirely speculative." But he is of opinion that in the future aviation may greatly advance our knowledge of the laws governing the weather. "We only know," he said in answer to questions on this subject, "what is happening on the earth's surface, but if we could obtain information of the upper layers of atmosphere, at say 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 and 20,000 feet then we should extend our knowledge enormously."

The science is still in its beginnings because it depends for its deductions on world-wide data. When that pours in to the observatories from all quarters of the globe and from the air the meteorologist will have the evidence without which lengthy and accurate prediction is impossible.

After to-day, a constant supply of water will be turned on in all rider main districts.

Quarantine restrictions imposed against arrivals from Saigon on account of Cholera have been removed.

Passengers arriving here yesterday from Swatow by the s.s. Haiyang were: Miss Delaga, Mr. C. Lexis, Mr. C. C. Morris, Mr. G. Foray.

A Chinese woman grass-cutter has been sent to the G.C.H. yesterday suffering from snakebite on her right leg. The woman was cutting grass on the Peak when she was bitten.

Lam Sui (39), a stoker of the s.s. Winamac was arrested by the police for the unlawful possession of a .38 long revolver, which he had on his person when about to board the Mongkok ferry.

During the relaying of the tramway track, West bound vehicular traffic will be diverted from Des Voeux Road Central at the junction of Jackson Road, by way of Queen's Road Central and Wardley Street.

The Consul for Germany will hold a reception at his residence, 115 The Peak, from 11.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Saturday in honour of the anniversary of the German Constitution. The Consulate will be closed for the transaction of business on that day.

The Principal tenant of No. 243 Lai-chikok Road was fined \$10 by Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning for erecting a water closet without permission. The structure was illegal in many ways and an order was made for its removal within a week.

A Chinese was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday for firing crackers at Aberdeen without a licence. Pleading "guilty" the defendant said that the crackers were fired in celebration of the opening of a new shop. He did not know that a licence was required. The Magistrate imposed the nominal fine of \$3.

## LOCAL MAHOMMEDAN LEADER'S WILL.

## THE LATE MR. ABDULLA BIN SUFFIAD.

## LEAVES PROPERTY TO WIDOW.

The late Mr. Abdulla Bin Suffiad, who had been for many years chief clerk of the Supreme Court, and after his retirement on pension, joined the law firm of Messrs. Leo d'Almada and nephew, who died at No. 10, Leighton Hill Road, on April 6th, this year, leaves property in the Colony amounting to \$9,300.

Deceased in his will bequeathed everything to his widow, Mrs. Hazara Suffiad, of the same address, and in the event of her death to his three grandchildren, Abdul Shakoor, Abdul Rashid and Abdulhammed Suffiad, sons and daughter of the late Mr. Majid Suffiad, eldest son of the deceased, who died in the Colony many years ago.

Probate of his will has been granted to the widow, Mrs. Hazara Suffiad. The late Mr. Abdulla Bin Suffiad was well-known to the legal profession of the Colony and also to the Court officials. During his term as Chief Clerk of the Court, he served under three Chief Justices. He was also the leader of the local Mahomedan community and had always taken an active interest in their social and religious welfare.

Comprode who Died Intestate. Au Sang Hang, alias Au Nai Tong, alias Au Chung Kung Tong, formerly a comprador of the firm of Messrs. Deacons at Shamen died intestate on November 24th, 1925 at Canton. He left property in the Colony amounting to \$92,000. Letters of administration have been granted to his widow, Au Shee Shi, of No. 21, Old Bailey, Hong Kong.

## HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

There were six fresh cases of small-pox last week and five fatalities. All patients were Chinese.

Other notifiable cases were: Diphtheria, 3 (1 British, 2 Chinese); enteric fever, 2 (1 Indian, 1 Chinese); paratyphoid fever, 1 (British); puerperal fever, 1, fatal, Chinese.

On Tuesday one case each of diphtheria, paratyphoid and puerperal fever, all Chinese, were reported.

## BIG CHINESE WEDDING.

MR. LAM CHIK SHANG AND MISS VIOLET TOCK.

SEVEN HUNDRED GUESTS.

## WONDERFUL WEDDING GARMENTS.

A very pretty Chinese wedding was celebrated yesterday in St. Paul's Church by the Rev. S. T. Tso between Mr. Lam Chik Shang and Miss Violet Tock. The bridegroom is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lam Woo, Mr. Lam Woo being one of the biggest and best known contractors in the Colony. The bride, who was born and educated in Melbourne, Australia, is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leung Tock of Melbourne.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. George N. Tock, and attended by two bridesmaids, Miss S. A. L. Goody and Miss Grace Suen, and by two tiny flower-girls, the Misses May Law and Joyce Lim. The "best man" was Mr. Lam Chik Ho, brother of the bridegroom, and the groomsmen, Mr. Wong.

The service was fully choral and the church had been beautifully decorated for the occasion.

## The Reception.

After the ceremony a reception attended by nearly seven hundred guests was held in Lane, Crawford's Restaurant. The bride looked very lovely in her wedding gown which was a compromise between the fashions of East and West being made in semi-Chinese fashion out of silver lace over white satin. She wore a long tulle veil held in place by a coronet of orange blossom and pearls, and carried a graceful shower bouquet of white and pale pink flowers. Her bridesmaids were dressed in a similar fashion, Miss Goody in apricot georgette with a tight Chinese bodice of silver lace and Miss Suen in green and silver. Both wore head bands of diamonds and carried shower bouquets. The little flower-girls were dressed one in pink and the other in blue georgette frocks with silver lace yokes and a double ruffling of tiny frills round the hem; they carried silver baskets of pink flowers which they threw before the bride.

The dainty dresses of the bride and her attendants looked particularly beautiful as she sat under the flower bell at the reception and served to distinguish her from the many other Chinese married ladies at the same table. These ladies were most attractive to the eyes of a foreigner in their traditional wedding garments of heavily embroidered black satin with scarlet fringed skirts, with their dark hair ornamented with jewels and flowers. Every Chinese bride receives one of these dresses as a wedding gift from her mother-in-law and wears it at all important functions. Young Mrs. Lam will wear the traditional costume at the further wedding ceremonies—three dinners one held last night and the others arranged for to-night and to-morrow, and at formal receptions.

Teas and Good Wishes. The Rev. S. T. Tso who officiated at the wedding proposed the health of the bride couple and later Mr. Wong Ying Hang, the groomsmen, made a short speech in which he congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Lam Chik Shang and wished them all happiness in the future. He also read two telegrams which the bridegroom had received from Canton from Professor Ko Ting Tse, head of the Tung Shan University and from Professor To Shui Tsoi of the Lingnam University of which the bridegroom is a former student.

Among those present were: Sir Shou Shou Chow, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, Messrs. Ho Leung Ho Sai Wing, Ho Sai Yu, Benjamin Wong Tape, Kwok Siu Lo, Ma Ying Piu, Fung Ping Shan, Wong Mow Lam and Li Yau Chun.

## PROPERTY SALE.

## WONGNEICHEONG LOT SOLD FOR \$4,100.

A valuable leasehold property in Wongneicheong known as the remaining portion of Section 1 of Inland Lot No. 2293 and Section 1 of Inland Lot No. 2293, with erections thereon was put up for public auction yesterday, at the auction room of Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

The property was leased to Mr. Philip Gokchin for 75 years from July, 1920 with the right of renewal to a further period of 75 years. It comprises an area of 2700 square feet and bears an annual Crown rental of \$600. The upset price was \$4,000 and only one advance of \$100 was offered. It was knocked down to the Po On Land Investment Co., Ltd., of Des Voeux Road Central at that figure.

The amount claimed was for \$355 being half per cent. brokerage on all transactions put through by the plaintiff. Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. C. Macnamara was for the defendants. The plaintiff's case was that under the contract he was entitled to the commission on all business negotiated between the defendants and the Kai Tai Yuen. He alleged that several transactions had been put through thanks to his efforts.

The case for the defence was that while admitting the validity of the contract, the plaintiff had not put through any sales for them. There were, however, several transactions between them and the Kai Tai Yuen firm, but these were done through their own comprador, and the commission on these sales had duly been credited to the comprador. Commission was only paid to a broker for services rendered, and in this case, defendants alleged, that the plaintiff had not done anything to earn the commission.

After hearing the evidence of both parties, his Lordship held that in a case like this the onus of proving the transactions up to the hill lay with the plaintiff, and from the evidence tendered, he could not say that the plaintiff had proved his case. Judgment was, therefore, given to the defendants with costs.

## BATTLE OF NATHAN ROAD.

CHINESE "BUSMEN" PORTUGUESE.

REINFORCEMENTS THAT ARRIVED TOO LATE.

Quite a serious fight between Portuguese and Chinese broke out late last night in Kowloon at the junction of Nathan and Jordan Roads. It began with quite a trivial incident and but for the arrival of the police after the fracas had lasted about a quarter of an hour some very serious casualties would have occurred.

It appears that a Portuguese gentleman, Mr. Silva, asked a China Motor Bus conductor to stop at the junction of the two roads. The bus, we learn, slowed down but did not quite stop. The amah who was carrying Mr. Silva's little girl nearly fell with the child and, it is alleged, Mr. Silva "spoke" to the conductor in the road and words soon led to blows. The driver got out and went to the help of his colleague.

Then reinforcements came up on both sides. A number of buses stopped and their drivers and officials joined in on one side while a party of young Portuguese, evidently quite ready for the fun of a fight came to Mr. Silva's assistance. Soon a convoy of some ten buses had stopped and the number of both combatants and spectators grew with astonishing rapidity. There was shouting and yelling and swearing and one Chinese dashed in armed with an iron bar. Here an Englishman, Mr. Spradberry, intervened, disarmed this young hot-head and gave him the hiding he deserved.

A seething mass of about 30 people were at it hard, and the surrounding crowd numbered at least three hundred when the police arrived and separated the contestants marching the more vociferous on both sides off to the police station.

It was as well that they intervened at this juncture for a few moments later, when there were still a number of people on the scene of the scuffle, two buses arrived "at the gallop" and disgorged a party of mechanics and fitters from the China Motor Bus Company's depot at Hung Hom, armed with spanners and iron bars and spoiling for a fight.

They tried to re-start the trouble but the police appeared once more and the reinforcements boarded their transports and retreated to their base.

Besides the police station party two or three Chinese were taken to hospital, but no one was seriously hurt.

## SANDAL WOOD TRANSACTIONS.

## EUROPEAN FIRM SUE BY BROKER.

## WHY IS COMMISSION PAID.

"Why and for what service is commission paid to a broker?" was the question which Mr. Justice P. J. Jacks was called upon to decide yesterday morning at the Summary Court when Lo Sik Nam, a Chinese broker, sued Messrs. John Manners & Co., Ltd., for brokerage due under a contract signed on August 25th, 1925, between the defendants and a sandal wood dealer named Kai Tai Yuen appointing the plaintiff to act as broker in all transactions relating to sandal wood between the defendants and the dealer.

The amount claimed was for \$355 being half per cent. brokerage on all transactions put through by the plaintiff. Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. C. Macnamara was for the defendants. The plaintiff's case was that under the contract he was entitled to the commission on all business negotiated between the defendants and the Kai Tai Yuen. He alleged that several transactions had been put through thanks to his efforts.

The case for the defence was that while admitting the validity of the contract, the plaintiff had not put through any sales for them. There were, however, several transactions between them and the Kai Tai Yuen firm, but these were done through their own comprador, and the commission on these sales had duly been credited to the comprador. Commission was only paid to a broker for services rendered, and in this case, defendants alleged, that the plaintiff had not done anything to earn the commission.

After hearing the evidence of both parties, his Lordship held that in a case like this the onus of proving the transactions up to the hill lay with the plaintiff, and from the evidence tendered, he could not say that the plaintiff had proved his case. Judgment was, therefore, given to the defendants with costs.

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## WING ON FRAUD CASE.

FOK CHUN YUEN SENT FOR TRIAL.

COUNSEL'S REVIEW OF EVIDENCE.

Fok Chun Yuen, was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Session at the Supreme Court on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Wing On Company of \$50,000 by means of a forged deposit book. He already been sent for trial for alleged forgery of mortgage assignment deeds involving \$110,000 and accepted by the Bank of Canton.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. H. G. Sheldon appeared for the defence.

After both counsels had addressed the Bench, Mr. R. E. Lindell remarked that he was satisfied that there was a case to answer and defendant must stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

The defendant had nothing to say.

## Submission For Defence.

Mr. Sheldon for the defence submitted that no evidence had been given which could convict his client or associate him with the two men who were now in prison on the same charge. The only direct evidence against his client was that of Chan Sam who said that the defendant told him that Au Kim Lui (one of the convicted men) was a spendthrift and that defendant drew \$50,000 from the Bank of Canton to loan to Au. It was also alleged that defendant had told the same witness that the money which Au Kim Lui was claiming from the Wing On Company was his (defendant's) money. Beyond that there were three clearance receipts in the names of the defendant's three sons which were found at the defendant's home. There was evidence to prove that the amounts written on these receipts were innocent deposits made by the children of accused. The defendant had negotiated the claim of \$50,000 from the Wing On Company because the money was his and he had loaned it to Au Kim Lui. He discussed the matter with Chan Sam merely because the latter was once a solicitor's clerk and could help him. The offer of 15 per cent. should the claim succeed, was made by Lam Fook Chiu and not the defendant.

There was no doubt that Au Kim Lui and Lam Fook Chiu had attempted to swindle the Wing On Company but the attempt to associate the defendant with these men had not been borne out by the evidence.

The Ruse To Obtain Deposit Books. Mr. Fitzroy in reply said that it was extremely suspicious that a person should draw \$50,000 from the Bank of Canton, and loan it to another without any knowledge of what that person was going to do with it. The ruse was clear. The deposit of \$50,000 was made in the name of the Kwong Cheong firm who received in return a deposit book. This book and the others belonging to the defendant's sons were subject to careful scrutiny and copies were forged. These were used to attempt to withdraw the \$50,000 from the Wing On Bank.

The defendant tried to persuade Chan Sam to act as Attorney in the claim against the Wing On Company. Why should he have got someone else to act as Attorney? We are told that it was his money! The defendant accompanies Chan Sam from No. 40, Queen's Road to the solicitors office in the attempt to persuade the latter to take up the case. What is he doing unless he was mixed up in the conspiracy and wanted Chan Sam to act as Attorney in the claim so as to keep his name out of it?

The Magistrate remarked to Mr. Fitzroy that the possession of the three clearance receipts in the names of the defendant's sons could not be taken as evidence to that they were utilized for the purpose of making copies.

However, he was satisfied that there was a prima facie case against the defendant.

Mr. Sheldon did not call evidence and the Magistrate sent defendant for trial.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, stated:—

Pressure remains high to the north-east of Japan and relatively low in a trough extending from South China to the Bonins.

Local Forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, cloudy, showery.



**STRONG AMERICAN NOTE TO NANKING.****SATISFACTORY END TO MANCHURIAN NEGOTIATIONS.****OUTSTANDING RESOLUTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.****FULL SESSION OPENS AT NANKING.**

The American Consul has handed a strong note to Nanking, voicing the disapproval of the United States that the Nationalist Government has as yet taken no steps to fulfil its promises and vacate the American Consulates and other American property occupied by troops or by other persons. So far from doing so, in fact, yet further property has been seized. The American Government is painfully disappointed at the failure of the Nanking Government to carry out these obligations, while America is being treated as though she were an enemy country warring with China, whereas it is China's duty to protect such property.

According to the Fengtien delegates, who have now left for Dairen, all negotiations for the surrender of the Three Eastern Provinces have now been completed, and they are now returning to make final arrangements.

Vernacular reports give a list of outstanding resolutions which will be laid before the Fifth Plenary Session. They also state that at the preliminary meeting Marshal Chiang Kai Shek proposed that the Session should open on August 8th as there were now sufficient members to form a quorum. After discussion this proposal was adopted.

A later Reuter cable gives an account of the inaugural ceremony of the Fifth Plenary Session. Three special committees have been organised to deal with motions relating to party affairs, the government, and military matters.

**U.S. PROPERTIES IN CHINA.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8th.

The U.S. Minister in a strong note to the Foreign Minister draws attention to the failure of the Nationalist Government to fulfil its promises, made on several occasions, to evacuate all American property occupied by soldiers or others, and to prevent any further recurrence.

Mr. MacMurray points out that despite the Nationalist Government's promises only a portion of such properties have been evacuated, and even additional property has been seized. He instances, as a "few among many," the American Church Mission, the Cathedral and other American properties including the Consulate at Nanking, the American Presbyterian Mission's properties at Hsuehufu, Taining and Shuntsefu at present occupied by the Chinese.

**Like An Enemy.**

He adds that he is informed that the occupation of additional properties at Nanking and Chinkiang is contemplated, and American property has been treated as though America were an enemy country warring with China, whereas its full protection is an elementary responsibility of the Chinese Government.

The American Government throughout has displayed the greatest forbearance, hoping that Chinese assurances will be made good. The continued retention of American property, and especially of the U.S. Consulate at Nanking, has created the most unfavourable impression throughout the world, and has painfully disappointed the American Government.

**Political Competence.**

Therefore it is expected, "in evidence of the good faith and political competence of the Nationalist Government that no more American properties will be occupied, and that those already held will be restored to the free use of their rightful owners."

**BRITAIN AND NANKING INCIDENT.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

RUGBY, August 7th.

Good progress has been made with the negotiations at Shanghai between the British and Chinese Nationalist authorities for a settlement of the Nanking Incident, when, during occupation by Southern Chinese troops, the British Consulate was attacked.

Agreement is now believed to be within sight. A Reuter's message from Peking says it is understood that terms have been arrived at, and that it is now merely a question of putting signatures to the document, after which the text of the agreement will be published.

**SURRENDER OF MANCHURIA.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8th.

The Kuo Min says that the four Fengtien envoys went to Nanking from Shanghai yesterday on their way to Dairen. "According to Lu Wei Ting, one of the envoys, their negotiations with the Government Council had been satisfactorily concluded and they were going back to make arrangements for the surrender of the Three Eastern Provinces."

**JAPAN'S REPLY TO NANKING.****INFREINGEMENT OF GOOD FAITH.****REVISION ON CONDITIONS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PEKING, Aug. 8th.

The Japanese Minister has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the date of July 10th, informing him that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1896, the notes annexed thereto as well as the Supplementary Treaty of 1903 and its annexes expired on July 30th of this year, and accordingly proposing the conclusion of a new treaty.

It is also stated that the Nationalist Government have declared to act pending the conclusion of the new treaty in accordance with the provisional regulations promulgated by them.

**The Reply.**

In reply the Japanese Minister has the honour to quote under instructions from his Government Article 26 of the Treaty (which states that unless a new treaty is negotiated within six months of each ten year term, the treaty shall remain in force for another ten years.) The note continues "there is no stipulation for abrogation or expiry of the treaty."

**Tariffs in Force.**

It is natural therefore that the treaty can neither be abrogated nor terminated without special mutual consent and agreement between both parties. Further it is expressly stipulated in the provisions of the same article that if negotiations for revision are not completed in six months, the treaty tariffs remain in force for a further ten years—this admits no doubt that the treaty tariffs remain in force.

The Japanese Government having consistently held the above view, made it clearly known to the Waichiao of the Peking Government in reply to that Ministry's proposal for revision of the treaty, and never failed to remind the Chinese authorities of it on several subsequent occasions.

The treaties and accompanying documents being still in force, the Japanese Government deem it impossible to share the view of the Nationalist Government that the expiration of the term for treaty negotiation coincides with the expiration of those treaties.

**Interim Regulations.**

The Nationalist Government maintains it wish to rule during the interim period before the conclusion of the new treaty with so-called provisional regulations, which have been unilaterally drawn up by them, bringing into practice the termination of treaties still in force.

**Breach Of Faith.**

This is on the part of the Nationalist Government not only an infreingement of the terms of the treaty, which is inadmissible in the light both of the treaty interpretation and international usage, but also an outrageous act, disregarding good faith between nations, in which the Japanese Government finds itself absolutely unable to acquiesce.

As for revision of treaties, however, the Japanese Government in all sincerity is ready to negotiate with the Nationalist Government in view of the national aspirations of the Chinese people and also of the close relationship in every respect between the two countries.

This attitude of Japan has been clearly shown by the fact that in informal negotiations for treaty revision with Peking, the Japanese Government endeavoured to facilitate revision by consenting several times to an extension of the term for negotiation, even after the expiration of the original six months. In this connection it must be pointed out that revision was unfortunately not effected chiefly because of political unrest in China.

**Japan's Conditions.**

If the Nationalist Government, having regard to international fidelity as well as neighbourly friendship, recognise the validity of the existing treaties by withdrawing their declaration to enforce the provisional regulations, the Japanese Government is ready gladly to agree to the proposal of the Nationalist Government for treaty revision, and will not hesitate to effect such revision as may be considered appropriate.

If, however, the Nationalist Government will stick to its attitude and insist upon the expiration of the existing treaties, the Japanese Government cannot see its way open to negotiation for a new treaty. Further, if the Nationalist Government should persistently attempt to enforce the provisional regulations unilaterally, the Japanese Government declare hereby that they may be obliged to take such measures as they deem suitable for safeguarding their rights and interests assured by the treaties.

**NAVAL AGREEMENT TERMS.****UNCONFIRMED RUMOURS FROM JAPAN.****FURTHER STEPS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

TOKYO, Aug. 8th.

The Naval Authorities are reported to have hinted that the Anglo-French Naval Agreement includes—

1.—A division of cruisers into two classes, those armed with guns over 6-inch, and those under.

2.—The restriction of the gross tonnage of destroyers, and also that size shall not exceed 1,800 tons.

3.—The restriction of the gross tonnage of submarines over 600 tons and also that size shall not exceed 1,800 tons.

4.—No restriction shall be placed on warships under 600 tons.

The Naval spokesman, when asked to confirm this, stated that certain parts were correct and others incorrect, but as the details of the treaty were confidential he was unable to say which. He intimated, however, that the restriction of the size of submarines to 1,800 tons was incorrect.

It is stated that Japan is now considering the matter and has intimated to the authorities that she is in general agreement with it. It is, however, doubtful whether America will concur.

The expressed personal opinion will probably be referred to the League of Nations, after which it is possible that the Washington Treaty Powers will call another conference to consider the points raised.

**\$250,000 FROM HONG KONG GOVERNMENT.****EXTRADITION QUESTION.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, August 8th.

A Chinese named Carvalho, or alternatively Wong Fih Chun, was arrested this afternoon on a charge that he had defrauded the Hong Kong Government of \$250,000. He will be brought up at the Provisional Court to-morrow morning when the question of procedure in view of the absence of extradition arrangements with Hong Kong will probably be brought up.

**VIOLENT STORM IN FLORIDA.****MOUNTAINOUS SEAS AT PALM BEACH.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

PALM BEACH, August 8th.

A tropical storm on the Florida coast revived memories of the hurricane disaster two years ago. Enormous seas throughout the day pounded Palm Beach, and the famous boulevard was momentarily expected to collapse. Streets were flooded and the city deprived of light and power.

**CAR AMALGAMATION.****STUDEBAKER AND PIERCE ARROW.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

NEW YORK, August 8th.

A virtual amalgamation has been effected between the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company and Studebaker Corporation, making the combination the fourth largest manufacturing group in the United States.

**BANKERS' DETERMINED MOVE.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, August 8th.

About a hundred Chinese merchants and bankers, representing the Shanghai, Nantao and Chapei Chambers of Commerce, the Bankers' Association, and about sixty Guilds, the party being headed by Mr. Yu Yeh Ching, is leaving for Nanking this week to place certain demands before the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang.

The demands will include the unification of finances, the disbandment of troops, the establishment of a national budget, and the exercise of tariff autonomy.

It is understood that this most unusual step is being taken owing to the fact that whereas the students, labourers and military are full represented in the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the same cannot be said about commerce and industry, which are wholly unrepresented.

The move will have the effect of backing up Mr. T. V. Soong's efforts to have the country's finances unified.

**SUBMARINE CREW ASPHYXIATED.****FRANTIC EFFORTS OF RESCUERS.****HEROIC FORTITUDE.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

ROME, Aug. 8th.

As the result of frantic and unremitting toil, salvagers managed to raise the submarine F.12 after 34 hours' submersion.

When the conning tower was opened, however, it was found that the entire crew of thirty-one was dead, all having been asphyxiated.

The trapped crew of the Italian submarine F.12 managed to communicate by submarine telephone with the salvagers and their messages breathed a spirit of heroic fortitude. At first it was known that twenty-two were alive, but messages suddenly ceased yesterday morning.

Admiral Foschini personally directed the rescuers, consisting of five destroyers, tugs and powerful pontoons equipped with cranes and divers. Eventually at 6.30 yesterday evening the submarine was raised to the surface. Rescuers wearing gas masks entered the conning tower and found all dead, apparently killed by chlorine fumes.

**THE NORTH POLAR FLIGHT.****GREAT SCIENTIFIC RESULTS.****MALMGREN'S NOTEBOOK INTACT.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

ROME, August 7th.

General Nobile, the leader of the ill-fated Polar expedition of the Italian dirigible Italia, in an interview with Press representatives at Rome to-day, declared that the expedition had great scientific results of definite value.

All the material collected on the first flight to the Pole had been saved.

He mentioned that the scientists on board the Italia finally succeeded in calculating the horizontal component of the magnetic field. Professor Malmgren's notebook had been found intact amid the wreckage of the gondola, and it had been found that his notes were decipherable.

All photographic material of the expedition preceding that which met with disaster was safe, but he was afraid that all the pictures taken on the last voyage of the Italia had been destroyed, with the exception of one or two which showed a member of the crew throwing down the Milanese flag at the North Pole.

**SINGAPORE STORE ON FIRE.****HUGE BUILDING GUTTED.****HEAVY DAMAGE.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SINGAPORE, August 8th.

A fire has completely destroyed a huge packing store distributing centre for shoes, rubber products, etc., owned by the well-known Chinese millionaire, Tan Kah Kee. It is estimated that the damage totals many hundred thousand dollars.

There were no fatalities.

**COMPENSATION FOR SLATER.****EX-GRATIA PAYMENT BY TREASURY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, August 8th.

The Treasury has granted to Oscar Slater, an ex-gratua payment of £8,000 in consequence of his wrongful conviction and subsequent imprisonment. Slater has accepted the sum.

**ITALIAN AVIATORS CRASH.****HEROES OF SOUTH AMERICAN FLIGHT.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 8th.

Ferrarin and Del Prete, the Italian aviators, were seriously injured in an aeroplane accident.

The former's legs were broken and the latter's jaw fractured and neck injured.

**MORE FLOODS IN SIBERIA.****CYCLONE FROM JAPAN.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Moscow, August 7th.

Fresh floods have occurred in various parts of Siberia, as a result of the cyclone from Japan.

**JAPAN FRANKLY ALARMED.****THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.****BARON TANAKA'S STATEMENT OF POLICY.****POSSIBILITY OF ARMED ACTION.**

TOKYO, August 8th.

Baron Tanaka in his capacity as Foreign Minister, explaining the Manchurian situation to the Cabinet and Council, stated that Chiang Hsueh Liang has temporarily given up the idea of compromising with the Southerners in accordance with unofficial advice from the Japanese Government.

Owing, however, to the activities of the anti-Japanese elements in the Mukden Government and to the pressure of Chiang Kai Shek, Chang was now in a most difficult position, though Baron Hayashi had been instructed to explain Japan's fundamental policy and to attempt to secure an understanding.

Baron Tanaka expressed the hope that they would be able to settle the situation peacefully, but intimated that in the event of Chang Hsueh Liang ignoring Japan's good will, the Government would be obliged to take some positive measure for the purpose of protecting Japan's rights and interests in Manchuria.

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

TOKYO, Aug. 8th.

Official sources intimate that Baron Hayashi's visit to Chang Hsueh Liang was for the purpose of explaining the Premier's views on the China situation. It is understood that he repeated the advice to Mukden not to become compromised with the Nationalists. Japanese authorities are frankly perturbed at the possibilities if Manchuria comes under Nationalist rule with Nanking in its present frame of mind, as it is fundamentally opposed to compromise, she fears that the Nationalists still contain too many hot-heads who are likely to force the party to adopt radical measures such as the abrogation of all Japanese agreements concerning Manchuria, if they should gain control of that territory.

**Armed Action.**

Such action, it is pointed out, could not be tolerated, and would probably necessitate armed action which Japan is most anxious to avoid. Hence anxiety is felt lest Mukden and Nanking compromise at the present time.

These fears will be largely dispelled if Nanking agrees to withdraw the abrogation of the Com-

mercial Treaty, and so Nanking's attitude to Japan's note on this subject is being anxiously watched.

**Diplomatic Difficulties.**

Another reason that Japan fears a Mukden Nationalist compromise at the present time is that she has not yet recognised Nanking, and consequently if the Nationalists gain the control of Manchuria, Japan will be unable to settle possible disputes over this region by diplomatic means, and consequently might be forced to adopt drastic steps to protect her rights. Under present conditions, on the other hand, questions concerning Manchuria can be settled diplomatically with Chang Hsueh Liang without resort to force.

**The Status Quo.**

In short, Japan desires nothing more than the retention of the status quo, and this can be retained by diplomatic means so long as Mukden is independent, but grave developments are foreseen if the Nationalists take control in their present frame of mind.

**Japanese Note.**

A message from Nanking states that the Japanese Consul has handed to C. T. Wang Japan's reply to the Chinese note of July 20th. The terms of the reply are not divulged.

**BRITISH GROWN PRODUCE.****NEW MARKETING SCHEME.****GRADED AND MARKED.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

RUGBY, August 7th.

The Government has appointed a Committee to supervise the carrying out of the Act which has recently been passed by Parliament for the grading and marking of agricultural produce.

The Chairman of the Committee is Lord Darlington, the well-known former Judge, and other members are Sir F. A. Jones, legal adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, and Sir William Peat, the eminent chartered accountant.

The Committee will have power to authorise the use of a mark and to suspend or revoke the right to use it in individual cases, if necessary. It will watch the general working of the scheme and advise the Government on changes, as experience may prove to be necessary. A Trade Committee has been set up to deal with applications. A national mark system is regarded as a great reform in the marketing of British-grown produce.

The mark which will identify the produce as British and guarantee a specified standard, will be a map of England with a circle enclosing the Union Jack. It will be applied, at the outlet, to fruit, beginning with apples and pears, from September 1st. It will be extended to include a number, or other indication of identity, so that complaints can be followed up. The scheme is a voluntary one, but if goods should not conform with the standard specified, the purchaser will be entitled to recover damages for breach of warranty or breach of contract.

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, August 7th.

The Board of Trade has referred to the Standing Committee, an application for an Order-in-Council to require marking of an indication of the origin of imported tea.

The Committee will consider whether tea should be marked on sale, on exposure for sale, or on importation.

**THROUGH THE CANAL.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SUZ, August 7th.

The Singapore steamer dock, having successfully negotiated the Canal, has arrived here.

The towage to Singapore will commence almost immediately.

**STABILISING THE PESETA.****BIG CREDITS GRANTED.****POWERFUL LONDON SYNDICATE.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

MADRID, August 7th.

The Ministry of Finance officially announces to-day that the leading bankers of London and New York have agreed to extend very considerable credits to the Bank of Spain with a view to facilitating the control of currency exchange.

The scheme is backed by a London syndicate, headed by the Midland Bank, and which includes three others of the "Big Five" namely, Barclays, Lloyd's and the Westminster Bank.

The New York group which is participating, has been organised by Morgan's, and comprises the leading United States banks.

The Spanish Finance Ministry states that the Committee for the control of Exchange, created by the decree of June 25th, 1928, solicited this assistance from abroad with a view to checking international speculation in the peseta.

**INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.****A GOOD RESPONSE.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

BOMBAY, August 7th.

Subscriptions to the Government of India Loan opened to-day and will close on the 18th instant. The loan and bond issue, redeemable in 1934, total Rs.250,000,000, both being at 4½ per cent. The loan is issued at 94 and the bonds at 97½.

Applications received amount to approximately Rs.220,000,000.

**ONE VICTIM RELEASED.****BANDITS IMPATIENT FOR RANSOM.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

ATHENS, August 7th.

In order to expedite the payment of the ransoms demanded, the bandits operating in the Janina area have released M. Melonas, the former Under-Secretary of the Finance Ministry.

The brigands demand 11,000,000 drachmas for the release of M. Melas and M. Giras. M. Melonas was released in a forest many miles from Janina, which he reached only after the greatest difficulty.



# MACAO CHARITY & COMMERCIAL FAIR.

(AUTUMN, 1928).

Conducted Under The Auspices Of  
THE SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA  
and  
The Patronage of  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

### 1. Objects:—

(a)—To encourage and stimulate production in South China by attracting buyers of all nationalities. This can be achieved by assembling and exhibiting the resources of the region and by bringing to light possibilities of greater and more intelligent development in relation to modern requirements. The commencement of scientific research will necessarily follow, which later transmitted to practical purposes will lead to the development of the region in agricultural and industrial activities.

(b)—To bring people into contact and make them better known to one another, and by a series of lectures and conferences seek to overcome misunderstandings, and thus promote friendship and goodwill.

(c)—To draw together merchandise and equipment that are of interest to the region of South China and that can contribute to the development of the resources and material welfare and comfort of its people.

(d)—To attract interest in the charitable institutions of Macao, and especially the Santa Casa da Misericordia, and secure funds for their assistance.

### 2. Scope:—

The scope of the Exhibition will embrace all merchandise, manufactured or semi-manufactured, or raw materials of interest, or produced in, South China and also all goods and equipment wherever produced that are, or are calculated to be, of advantage to South China.

### 3. Duration and Hours:—

The Fair will open on Sunday, 14th October, 1928, at 9.00 p.m. (weather permitting) until 2nd December, 1928, and may be reopened after this latter date if so desired. The Fair grounds will be opened daily to the public from 10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. on ordinary days, and from 11.00 a.m. to midnight on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and on such other days as the Executive Committee may, from time to time, decide upon.

### 4. Applications for Space:—

The Executive Committee is prepared to receive till 31st August, 1928, Applications for (a) Sites for the erection of Pavilions and Kiosks; (b) Space for Stands in the Main Buildings; (c) Wall Space inside the Main Buildings; (d) Space or Sites in the Grounds for other purposes.

All Buildings, Pavilions, Kiosks, Stands, etc., must conform to a scheme of architecture, but Applicants are invited to submit sketch-plans of their own design for approval by the Executive Committee. No rental charge will be made for land on which Buildings, Pavilions, Kiosks, Covered Stands, etc., are built, not erected inside the Main Buildings, but applicants must build, at their own cost, their stands according to the plans and specifications approved by the Executive Committee. Applicants are invited to choose the sites desired, and all positions must conform to the ground-plan which may be seen on application to the Organising Secretary and at the Portuguese Consulate in all parts of the Far East, and the Secretaries of the local Committees or organised in many centres in the Far East. Applications will be attended to serially in the order in which they have been received and late applications may be assigned space should any be available.

Within the Main Building floor space shall be charged from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per square metre, according to the position occupied. For wall spaces, the charge shall be from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per square metre according to the position occupied. For advertisements on walls of pavilions and within reserved grounds, rates as agreed upon.

For the exploitation of diversions and entertainments and for the establishment of hearings for advertisements charges may be agreed upon.

In special cases, or when deemed convenient to the Executive Committee and exhibitors, different rates may be fixed, if not prejudicial to the Committee.

### 5. Exhibits:—

(a)—Exhibits intended for display in the Main Buildings must reach the Committee not later than 7.00 p.m. on Saturday, 8th October, 1928, and exhibits for display in private stands must be installed not later than six hours before the opening of the Fair.

(b)—All Exhibits will be classified in the catalogues by the Committee, such classification to be in accordance with a scheme formulated by the Committee.

(c)—All Exhibits must be properly labelled as the Committee cannot be responsible for any exhibits received that bear no label or are incorrectly labelled. Labels should state (i) name and address of proprietor, (ii) value of exhibit, (iii) nature of exhibit, (iv) where produced or manufactured, (v) Place

of origin and any other desirable information.

(d)—The following articles are PROHIBITED: Explosive, detonating, or fulminating compounds and all dangerous or harmful substances (Chemicals, spirits, alcohols, essences, and substances liable to cause inconvenience must be contained in vessels of a suitable nature, to be acceptable). Firecrackers, matches and similar objects can only be exhibited in the form of dummies. The Committee reserves the right to prohibit any articles which may be deemed objectionable, or unsuitable, either before or after acceptance.

(e)—Removal from Main Buildings.—Goods exhibited in the Main Buildings may be removed, without the written sanction of the Committee, before the closing date.

### 6. Handling of Goods:—

(a)—The Committee will undertake the handling of goods sent c. i. f. Macao presented not later than 7.00 p.m. on Saturday, 8th October, 1928. The handling will include:—

(i) Taking delivery of goods from vessels at Macao. Foreign exhibitors are advised to send packages into Macao on Through Bill of Lading via Hong Kong.

(ii) Placing goods within the space allotted to Exhibitors.

(iii) Storing cases till returned after the Exhibition.

(b)—Transport.—Exhibitors will be required to bear all expenses of transport to and from the Fair, and in-coming packages, upon which transport charges have not been prepaid, will not be accepted.

(c)—Removal.—At the close of the Fair the Committee is prepared to return exhibits packed, and while no charge will be made for this service, all expenses of transport and freight as well as insurance must be borne by exhibitors.

### 7. Installation:—

Exhibitors must personally, or through their accredited servants or representatives, unpack, install, and display their exhibits. Messrs. Remedios & Mylo, official decorators and architects of the Fair, are prepared to undertake this service, and exhibitors desirous of using the services of this firm may communicate with Messrs. Remedios & Mylo, care of the Secretary of the Fair.

### 8. Erection of Pavilions and Kiosks:—

(a)—Exhibitors are required to construct and fit up at their own expense, the spaces allotted to them, pavilions, or suitable structures approved by the Committee. Messrs. Remedios & Mylo, as official architects, have available a number of suggested plans already approved by the Committee. Other styles of pavilions, stands, etc., should be submitted with plans and specifications for the approval of the Executive Committee. The intention of the Committee is to secure a harmonious scheme of decoration throughout the Fair. Erection may commence as soon as plans have been approved but construction must be completed by 10th October, 1928. Stands and fittings must be maintained in good condition, and the Committee reserves the right to take such steps as may be considered necessary in the event of repairs not being made upon due notice. Exhibitors must demolish and remove all stands within 3 days of close of the Fair.

(b)—While no charge will be made for space occupied by stands, pavilions, etc., no site may be occupied that is not in conformity with the Committee's scheme of decoration. The Committee also reserves to itself the right to make alterations in or even withdraw concessions previously given if such should be found necessary or expedient for the welfare of a majority of the others. The Committee may also limit the number of stands to be erected by any one exhibitor.

(c)—Use of Stands.—Exhibitors will not be permitted to use their stands for any purposes other than those stated in their form of application and accepted by the Committee.

(d)—Cleaning of Stands.—Exhibitors must maintain their stands in a clean condition, and all refuse must be removed daily at least three minutes before the Fair is opened to the public.

(e)—Exhibitors and Their Employees, etc.—The Committee reserves the right to refuse admission to or eject any person or persons behaving in an improper manner, and exhibitors will be held responsible for the conduct of their employees.

(f)—Passes.—One permanent ticket of admission will be supplied to each Exhibitor, as well as a reasonable number of temporary passes (renewable weekly) for the use of attendants and workmen in Exhibitor's employ. All tickets are NON-TRANSFERABLE.

(g)—Sale of Exhibits.—All articles exhibited may be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of exhibitors displaying same, and no commission will be charged on any sales effected, but subject to the conditions regarding Removal of Exhibits.

(h)—Removal of Exhibits.—No goods exhibited may be removed until one week after the opening of the Fair, except with the written sanction of the Committee or unless replaced from others in stock. This condition does not refer to Entertainment and Amusement Stands where prizes, etc., are awarded or distributed. At the conclusion of the Fair goods must be removed by exhibitors or their representatives at their own cost and the Committee will accept no responsibility for any goods not removed within three days of the close of the Fair.

(i)—Lighting and Fire Extinguishers.—Electric installations must be in conformity with the prescribed regulations in force. No other electric light may be used unless specially permitted by the Executive Committee whose authorisation may not be given in case the proposed system does not warrant sufficient safety and Exhibitors are, nevertheless, advised to keep a supply of Fire Extinguishers as a precautionary measure.

(j)—Obstruction.—No Exhibitor may obstruct by his goods or advertisements any passages or open spaces and the Committee's opinion alone shall be sufficient as to what constitutes an obstruction.

### 9. Awards:—

The system of awards will be competitive. The following awards will be made:—

Grand Prize Diplomas  
Gold Medal Diplomas  
Silver Medal Diplomas  
Bronze Medal Diplomas  
Honourable Mention Diplomas

Special awards will be made, notifications regarding which will be made from time to time.

Exhibits shall be adjudged in classes and groups, every deserving exhibit being entitled to a prize, but for each group there shall be only one Grand Prize.

The decision of the Committee shall, in all cases, be final.

### 10. Admission:—

Admission shall be by ticket obtainable at the main entrance. Entrance through other gates is limited to Members of the Committee, the Fair officials, and Exhibitors and their servants upon production of special free passes. Free admission is to be given to Government Officials, Police and Fire Brigade on duty.

No motor-cars, motor-trucks, bicycles, motor-cycles, or other vehicles will be admitted during the hours during which the Fair is open to the public.

### 11. Insurance:—

The Committee does not accept responsibility for loss of any kind, except losses or injury occasioned by the Committee's servants, and Exhibitors are advised to effect insurances or otherwise against loss or damage.

The Government of Macao has generously undertaken to maintain a temporary Fire Station within the Fair grounds, but as an additional safeguard, exhibitors are advised to provide their private pavilions, etc., with hand fire extinguishers or similar appliances.

The Portuguese authorities have very kindly agreed to maintain a sufficient force of police and detectives within and outside the Fair grounds, but exhibitors are advised to take all reasonable precautions against pilferage of their goods, as the Committee will not be responsible for any losses occasioned in this manner.

### 12. Advertising:—

(a)—Exhibitors may distribute or display advertising matter within the space allotted by the Committee but the Committee will prohibit any advertising matter that is objectionable.

(b)—Merchants are requested to communicate with the Organising Secretary for rates regarding space available on the "board-fencing" around the Fair Ground.

### 13. Customs Duties:—

Macao is a "free port" but there is a small excise duty on wines, spirits, and tobacco. For the purposes of business the Fair will be treated as a bonded warehouse. Goods for exhibition only will not be liable to duty, but the usual rates must be paid on all goods removed from bond. Special regulations will be issued at a later date.

### 14. Amusements and Entertainment:—

The Committee is prepared to receive offers for the provision of Amusements, Entertainments, Side Shows, etc., and the Organising Secretary is able to supply particulars regarding all such stands contemplated. Persons to whom any concessions may be granted are expected to contribute a stated sum by way of payment for privilege towards the expenses of the Fair. Applications should state in detail the nature of the concession desired and the sum offered to the Fair for the concession or permission.

All Protests and Claims must be made in writing and duly signed and lodged with the Organising Secretary.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

### MANY UNFINISHED GAMES.

#### HOBBS IN FORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### Notts v. Surrey.

Notts beat Surrey on the first innings.  
Surrey 368 (Hobbs 63) and 183 for 3 wickets (Hobbs 85 not out).  
Notts 324 (Whysall 129).

Warwickshire v. Derbyshire.  
Warwickshire beat Derbyshire on the first innings.

Warwick 364 for 7 wickets, innings declared closed (Parsons 114, W. Quaife 115).  
Derbyshire 235 (Darnell 5 for 63) and, following on, 222 for 3 wickets.

Gloucestershire v. Hampshire.  
Gloucestershire beat Hampshire on the first innings.

Gloucester 368 (Seabrook 107) and 207 for 6 wickets, innings declared closed.  
Hampshire 150 and 264 for 4 wickets (Mead 117 not out).

Leicester v. Northants.  
Leicestershire beat Northants on the first innings.

Northants 105 and 300.  
Leicester 236.

Middlesex v. Sussex.  
Middlesex beat Sussex on the first innings.

Sussex 406 (Dulapainbi 123, Bowley 122, Tate 109).  
Middlesex 497 for 7 wickets (Killick 140, Hendren 138).

Kent v. Somerset.  
Kent beat Somerset by an innings and 14 runs.

Kent 369 for 7 wickets, innings declared closed.  
Somerset 100 and 195 (Marriott 5 for 44).

Lancashire v. Yorkshire.  
Lancashire drew with Yorkshire.

Yorkshire 362 (Sutcliffe 136).

Lancashire 344 for 3 wickets (Watson 110).

Essex v. Worcestershire.

Essex beat Worcestershire on the first innings.

Essex 410 (Russell 133, Root 6 for 104) and 250 for 5 wickets, innings declared closed.

Worcester 354 and 97 for no wicket.

West Indies v. Glamorgan.  
West Indies drew with Glamorgan.

West Indies 327 (Nunes 127 not out) and 164 (Ryan 7 for 62).

Glamorgan 256 (Small 5 for 52) and 100 for 3 wickets.

### 16. Inquiries:—

An office, to which all inquiries should be directed, will be maintained within the grounds of the Fair, and before the opening date all inquiries should be addressed to:—

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,  
Macao Charity & Commercial Fair,  
Macao.

### 17. Machinery:—

All machinery (such as motors, dynamos, etc.) in motion must be raised off sufficiently to give every protection to the public, such raising to be made to the satisfaction of the Committee or other competent authority.

### 18. Banking:—

Banking facilities will be provided within the precincts of the Fair, and no special commission will be charged on any business done.

19. Accounts and Audit, etc.—Accounts will be kept of all receipts and expenditure, and duly audited at the conclusion of the Fair. The General Committee shall retain the proceeds of charges for admission to the Fair grounds, of spaces allotted at Main Buildings and reserved grounds, of spaces hired for exhibits, of licences for entertainments, refreshment stalls, advertising, etc.

The receipts shall be applied to defray all proper expenses in connection with the Fair, building of pavilions, fencing, work of preparation of the grounds for the Fair, staff employees, printing of admission tickets, catalogues, prize diplomas, and any necessary publications.

The net profit shall be assigned to the charitable institutions of Macao as follows: 50 per cent. to the Santa Casa da Misericordia, 30 per cent. to the Kiang Woo Hospital and 20 per cent. to the Tong Sing Tong.

All proceeds shall be deposited at the local branch of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, to the order of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, payments by cheque shall be signed by the Treasurer of the Executive Committee and countersigned by the Chairman.

### 20. Alteration of Regulations:—

The regulations are subject to alteration, amplification, or addition from time to time, and special regulations may also be issued for the convenience of the public, and measures for public safety and order will be promulgated as found necessary.

Every exhibitor will receive copies of all such alterations, amplifications or additions, as well as of special regulations and measures as issued from time to time.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
COL. DUARTE VEIGA,  
Chairman.

[6578]

## TENNIS NOTES.

Discussions over the disposal of the League Shields have been going on between the officials of the Hong Kong Lawn Tennis Association and the Chinese Recreation Club for some little time, but so far nothing definite has been decided. The formation of a decision is not easy, as there appears to be no ruling about the Shield except that the respective winners keep them for one year.

At the present time the spaces for recording the names of the winning Clubs for the "A" Division are full and only one more space remains in the "B" Shield, while a couple more remain in the "C" Shield. This fact was mentioned at the recent annual meeting last March, and it was then unanimously decided that borders should be placed around the different Shields to make more spaces for records.

This action was thought to be best at the time, but counter-proposals have now been put forward. The initiative has been taken by the Chinese Recreation Club. Taking the case of the "A" Shield only, they have offered to replace the Shield by another, on condition that they be appointed temporary custodians of the present trophy by virtue of their having won the most number of times.

Such a proposal in the ordinary course of events would meet with approbation, and in fact seemed likely to be accepted by the officials of the Association, but other considerations have forced the officials to mark time. Of chief importance are the conditions under which the Shield was presented and to know them, it is of course, necessary to establish who donated the Shield. So far, however, no one has claimed to be the donor. Although from past records it is mentioned that Mr. J. R. Wood and a Mr. Alves contributed towards the cost of the Shield. In the absence of reliable information the officials, fearing that the donor might unexpectedly appear, have considered it necessary to leave the matter in abeyance.

And so the matter stands. The Chinese R.C.'s suggestion is a good one and as they are not asking to keep the Shield permanently as their own property, there should be no objection to placing the Shield in their premises, since it must be kept somewhere and the Association has no accommodation for it.

In view of the controversy it will be interesting to publish the records of the list of winners of the three Shields:—

#### "A" Division.

1909	Kowloon C.C.
1910	European Y.M.C.A.
1911	European Y.M.C.A.
1912	Kowloon C.C.
1913	Civil Service C.C.
1914	Kowloon C.C. "A"
1915	Kowloon C.C. "A"
1916	Hong Kong C.C. "A"
1917	Chinese R.C.
1918	Hong Kong C.C.
1919	Chinese R.C.
1920	Chinese R.C.
1921	Chinese R.C.
1922	Indian R.C.
1923	Indian R.C.
1924	United Services R.C.
1925	Competition cancelled.
1926	Chinese R.C.
1927	Chinese R.C.

#### "B" Division.

1916	Vanguard Club
1917	Club de Recreo.
1918	Royal Engineers.
1919	Chinese R.C.
1920	Civil Service C.C.
1921	Club de Recreo.
1922	Indian R.C.
1923	Chinese R.C.
1924	Chinese R.C.
1925	Competition cancelled.
1926	Chinese R.C.
1927	Chinese R.C.

#### "C" Division.

1918	Chinese R.C.
1919	Chinese Y.M.C.A.
1920	Chinese Y.M.C.A.
1921	Chinese R.C.
1922	Chinese R.C.
1923	Chinese R.C.
1924	Chinese R.C.
1925	Chinese R.C.
1926	Chinese R.C.
1927	Chinese R.C.

## HONG DOUBLES.

### TO-DAY'S MATCH.

In the fourth round C. C. Stark and E. J. R. Mitchell owe 2/6 have arranged to play G. W. Sewell and H. Owen Hughes owe 15/2 to-day in the Hong Doubles.

## JAPAN'S NEW AIR FLEET.

### 23,000,000 PLAN ADOPTED.

Tokyo. It is learned from a reliable source that the Japanese War Ministry has decided on a new five-years aerial defence plan involving an expenditure of 23,000,000 and necessitating a five-year appropriation of 2,600,000 from the Treasury. This latter sum will be included in next year's Budget.

The expenditure will cover aerial units intended for offensive as well as defensive purposes, and defence equipment, such as anti-aircraft guns and searchlights.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## WOMEN IN OLYMPIC GAMES.

### MANY EVENTS OMITTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SURPRISE DECISION BY FEDERATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8th. The International Amateur Athletic Federation after a spirited discussion in regard to the retention of women's events in the Olympic Games decided by 16 votes to six to sanction the 100 metres flat race, 400 metres relay, the high jump, discus and javelin throws, the 80 metres hurdles but by 14 votes to eight rejected the 800 metres, 200 metres, the long jump and putting the shot.

The International Federation's decision was taken after a dramatic appeal by the airwoman, Lady Heath, in favour of retention.

Opposition to the retention was led, curiously enough, by Canada, who had done so well in women's events and was supported by Britain and Ireland.

Frau Dr. Bergmann, the examining physician of the Berlin women athletes, claimed from experience that women's competitive athletics were not injurious.

New Records.

The Federation has recognised four new world's records, namely the Americans 1,600 metres relay, Kuck's putting the shot, the South African Weightman Smith's high hurdles in 14.3 seconds and the Finn Yrjola's Decathlon.

#### Losers in Tears.

There was a strange ending to the eliminating flyweight boxing bout between Santos (Belgium) and Miller (United States). The latter, aged sixteen, lost the verdict and retired to his corner and burst into tears.

The large American contingent in the crowd were very incensed and booed and whistled.

It is understood they are protesting against the decision, which may even result in the indignant American boxers withdrawing.

#### New Results.

Two world's records and an Olympic record were created in the swimming events.

100 Metres Back-stroke (Men).

Kojac (U.S.A.) 1 min. 0.1-5 sec.

A world's record.

200 Metres Breast-stroke (Women).

Fraulein Schrader (Germany) 3 mins. 11.3-5 secs.

A world's record.

200 Metres Breast-stroke (Men).

Tsuruta (Japan) 2 mins. 43.1-5 secs.

Olympic record.

#### Cycling.

165 kilometres (To Scheveningen and back):

#### TEAMS.

Denmark 15 hrs. 9 mins. 14 secs.

Britain 15 hrs. 14 mins. 3 secs.

Italy 15 hrs. 32 mins.

#### INDIVIDUAL.

Hansen (Denmark) 4 hrs. 47 mins. 13 secs.

Southall (Britain) 5 hrs. 0 min. 17 secs.

Grandi (Italy) 5 hrs. 2 mins. 5 secs.



# President Liner

## SAILINGS

### Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles  
The *Sunshine Bell* via Honolulu  
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

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Pres. McKinley ... Tuesday, Sept. 11th  
Pres. Grant ... Tuesday, Sept. 25th

To Seattle and Victoria  
The *Short, Straight Route to America*  
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Pierce ... Tuesday, Aug. 21st  
Pres. Taft ... Tuesday, Sept. 4th  
Pres. Jefferson ... Tuesday, Sept. 18th  
Pres. Lincoln ... Tuesday, Oct. 2nd

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#### ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Harrison Sun., Aug. 12, 8 a.m. Pres. Hayes ... Sun., Oct. 7, 8 a.m.  
Pres. Monroe Sun., Aug. 28, 8 a.m. Pres. Polk ... Sun., Oct. 21, 8 a.m.  
Pres. Wilson Sun., Sept. 9, 8 a.m. Pres. Adams ... Sun., Nov. 4, 8 a.m.  
Pres. Van Buren Sun., Sept. 23, 8 a.m. Pres. Garfield ... Sun., Nov. 18, 8 a.m.

#### To Manila

Pres. Pierce ... Aug. 14th, 6 p.m. Pres. Harrison ... Sept. 11th, 6 p.m.  
Pres. Jackson ... Aug. 18th, 6 p.m. Pres. Grant ... Sept. 15th, 6 p.m.  
Pres. Taft ... Aug. 23th, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln ... Sept. 20th, 6 p.m.  
Pres. McKinley ... Sept. 1st, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland ... Sept. 29th, 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information apply to  
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor  
Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795  
Cable Address "Dollar"

CANTON BRANCH—304, Ka Nam Tong Building.

## American Mail Line

### Dollar Steamship Line

### THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

#### COPENHAGEN

The M.S. "DANMARK"  
loading on or about  
27th August

PORT SAID, ANTWERP, HARVE, ROTTERDAM,  
AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN  
AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

#### SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:—  
M.S. "Java" ... Shanghai, etc. ... 6th Sept.  
M.S. "Chile" ... ... 21st Sept.  
M.S. "Asia" ... 6th Sept. ... 18th Oct.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.  
For further particulars, please apply to:—

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### N.Y.K. Special Summer Excursion Tickets:

For Eastern residents and those who have come thus far from home should not miss the opportunity of taking a trip to Japan, as the N.Y.K. are offering Special Reduced Round-Trip Rates as follows:—

From Hong Kong to SHANGHAI and Return H.K. \$120.00  
" " " NAGASAKI " 105.00  
" " " KOBE " 210.00  
" " " YOKOHAMA " 235.00

Validity of Tickets—3 Months.

Period of Issue—From 1st JUNE to 21st SEPTEMBER.

For Further Information Please Apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Hong Kong. No. 8, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. Phone C. 292.

### HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 5th.

Previous Day at 3 p.m.

Day at 3 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.47

Temperature ... 85

Humidity ... 85

Wind ... ESE

Direction Force ... WSW

Weather ... OP

Rain ... 0.06

Highest open-air Temperature ... 7th, 85

Lowest open-air Temperature ... 8th, 81

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning;

M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

### HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 8th to 18th, 1928.

High Water Low Water

Day of Week

Month

Hour

Height

Standard Time

Height

Standard Time

Height

Standard Time

Height

Standard Time

Height

Standard Time

Height

Standard Time

### MID-ATLANTIC WRECK.

#### SMALL YACHT'S DUEL WITH STORM.

#### WOMAN'S GALLANT WORK.

#### NEW YORK.

The story of the disastrous adventure of the little schooner-yacht *Rofa* in the Queen of Spain's Cup race across the Atlantic is another tiny epic of the sea.

This 15-ton schooner carried one woman, Mrs. William Ross, as a member of her husband's crew. While another yacht in the race was becalmed for days, the *Rofa* met a terrific storm 600 miles out from New York. The mast was shattered, and on its stump the crew could erect only one square sail to help them on their way to Santander, Spain.

The yacht was kept barely out of the trough of the waves, but the captain and crew had no thoughts of abandoning the race. They sent up very lights for help, however, and were answered by the tanker *Tuscarora*. They appealed to Capt. Hart, in command of the tanker, to help them on their way, but he pointed out that a north-east storm was approaching rapidly, in which the frail *Rofa* would most certainly be swamped.

#### Rescued.

Reluctantly the yachtsman took his advice and climbed aboard the big vessel. The *Rofa* was towed for some distance, but eventually was lost in rough weather.

Describing the adventure, the captain of the *Rofa* said:

Squalls struck us with terrific force when the sails were all set. We were unable to shorten sail, and in a moment the mainsail broke with a terrific crash, carrying 50 ft. of mast and heavy gear into the sea. Then the foremast was split to the deck and the boom fell athwart the cabin.

The snapped masts threatened to smash the yacht's sides as they were pounded alongside by heavy waves. All agreed that the work of Mrs. Ross was "as good as any man's."

#### FROM THE LONDON COURTS.

A witness at Fermanagh County Court: "If Mr. — is telling the truth then he is telling lies."

A defendant at Epping, charged with refusing to work when in the casual ward: The skill provided for breakfast was superfluous in its inferiority.

A boot repairer at Willesden pleaded that he had tramped 60 miles in search of work. The Magistrate: Making work, too, in your own line.

Mr. Cairns, the Thames magistrate, to a husband said to have quarrelled while drunk with his wife and her mother: You want all the brains you possess to deal with two women of that relationship. Your wife plus your mother-in-law can do you down sober, much less drunk.

A Nottingham Solicitor: Will you give me a chance to speak?—The Yovable Woman: You should make your chance the same as I do.

Tottenham magistrate to a woman complainant: What do you know against this man?—The woman: Only that he is my husband.

A Willesden Wife: My husband has deserted me. The Magistrate: How do you know? The Wife: He has gone off, taking his clean shirt and collar.

A Tottenham Constable (referring to a defendant): When I asked him why he had called at a house, he replied: "These boots pinch me and I asked them to give me another pair. Now I suppose you are going to pinch me?" I arrested him.

A Nottingham Woman: My husband is always angry when he backs a loser. The Solicitor: Did he back a winner when he married you? The Woman: He often says I am an also ran.

A Solicitor at Shoreditch County Court: You say your lodger is a nuisance and also that he draws the dole. Is that a nuisance? The Landlady (sharply): No, a disgrace.

The Magistrate at Willesden: You say your husband threatens to shoot you. But he has not done so. The Woman: I thought I would come here before he did.

Defendant in a Tibbridge Wells assault case: Did you hear a certain remark passed? A Witness: No. You were shouting like a man in the House of Commons and nothing could be heard.

### PASSENGERS.

#### Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived on August 8th by the s.s. *Tanda* from Australia and ports:—Mrs. J. Way infant, Miss C. H. H. Merry, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Merry, Miss N. M. Cain, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tall, Mrs. F. Tall and infant, Mr. L. Forsyth, Mr. C. E. Greaves, Mr. W. McKinnon, Capt. and Mrs. Bose, Mr. J. Dahl, Mr. G. H. Rodde, Mr. B. L. Runney, Mrs. and Miss Ellis, Mr. W. Bredansohn, Mr. A. E. Gujulia, Mr. E. S. Pavlenko, Mr. H. Huttner, Mr. G. Czinkowski, Mr. K. Hopp, Mr. R. Bayer, Mr. A. Halke, Mr. R. Schweitzer, Mr. A. Lankosz, Mr. K. Ullmer, Mr. J. A. Hofmann.

#### Departures.

The following passengers left here on August 8th by the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*:—Miss R. Ashworth, Mr. Au Sang, Mr. A. G. Botelho, Mr. N. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bachrach, Mr. Chan Che, Miss Chiu Dai Tak, Mr. L. S. Cummings, Mr. Chan Kwok Tung, Mr. R. P. Ching, Mr. Cheung Eung, Mr. Chui Ke Sun, Mr. D. R. Chua, Mr. L. Chin, Mr. Chan Ying, Mr. Cheung Shung Sang, Deaconess J. A. Clark, Miss Chan Ho, Mr. Chan Yau, Miss Chan Lin, Mr. Cheung Chan, Miss J. Chan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cantero, Mr. Chan Lo Sang, Mrs. Chong She, Miss Y. Cheung, Mr. G. Concepcion, Mr. L. R. Cochran, Mr. Cheng Yin Choy, Mr. C. Doi, Miss E. L. Drummond, Capt. J. E. Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Davis, Mr. N. B. Davis, Sister Marie de l'Epiphanie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ezekiel, Mr. J. Erren, Mr. Eue Young Ming, Mr. Eue Mo Seung, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Eveleigh, Miss N. E. Elliott, Mr. W. H. Edley, Mr. H. Y. Fung, Mr. Fung Hukun Mante, Miss Fung Lingmia, Mr. J. H. Foley, Mr. W. C. Gomersall, Miss B. Gomersall, Miss H. G. Gomersall, Miss Hoong Kar Ching, Miss W. I. Griffin, Miss W. G. Gray, Hon. I. Galdon, Mr. G. Gutierrez, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Che Wing, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hacker, Mr. J. A. L. Hyde, Mr. Ho Yuet Lun, Capt. C. L. Halvorsen, Mr. Ho Wai Man, Mr. M. Hamid, Mr. S. H. Hsu, Mr. Ho Chung Man, Mr. Hiu Tong Soon, Mr. G. M. Higgins, Miss E. Husing, Mr. F. W. S. Hawtayne, Mr. A. A. Hauser, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Mr. F. E. Jordan, Mrs. G. A. Johanson, Miss E. Johanson, Sister Marie de Jesus, Mr. Jow Kwan Bok, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kelly, Mr. A. R. Knipp, Mr. G. Kobayashi, Mr. Kwok Soy Cheong, Mr. Kwok Siu Ho, Master Kwok Siu Fun, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kittredge and children, Capt. G. H. S. Kellie, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Knudson, Mr. Kelata, Mr. Lucy Chen, Mr. Loh Yan, Mr. Y. C. Lee, Miss S. M. Leita, Mrs. M. L. Luk, Miss A. Luk, Miss N. B. Luk, Master M. H. Luk (2), Mr. Lo Shui Sin, Mr. Andre Leon, Mr. M. Y. Lo, Mr. Lo Lam, Mr. S. K. Lam, Mr. Lee Chuen Wing, Mr. Lee Sum, (Continued on next column).

### EXHUMATION OF A PRINCE.

#### POISON TEST AFTER 300 YEARS.

#### MADRID.

The Spanish Academy of History has approved of a proposal to disinter the remains of Prince Charles (1545-1568), the eldest son of Philip II. of Spain.

The death of the Prince aroused suspicions and several dramas have been written about his unsolved fate. A theory that has found support for three centuries is that his father put an end to him by poisoning.

If permission is obtained for the exhumation the remains will be examined for traces of poison. It is hoped that a result of the project will be the vindication of the character of King Philip.

#### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sunrise. Sunset.  
To-day ... 5.58 a.m. 7.00 p.m.  
To-morrow ... 5.58 " 6.59 "  
Saturday ... 5.58 " 6.58 "

### EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.



### QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG AND JAVA

#### SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKINI	AMOT, DALAT	13th Aug.	13th Aug. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	AMOT, K'LUNG, & S'RAL.	20th Aug.	22nd Aug. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK	AMOT, DALAT	27th Aug.	29th Aug. 4 p.m.	MALANG, SOERABAYA, BATAVIA
TJISAROEK	AMOT, K'LUNG, & S'RAL.	3rd Sept.	5th Sept. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	AMOT, DALAT	10th Sept.	12th Sept. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA

#### NORTH BOUND.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	MAXASSER, JAVA	In Harbour	13th Aug.	AMOT, N. CHINA
TJISAROEK	BATAVIA	16th Aug.	18th Aug.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG, AMOT, N. CHINA
TJITAROEM	MAXASSER, JAVA	27th Aug.	29th Aug.	AMOT, N. CHINA
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	30th Aug.	—	—
TJILEBOET	MAXASSER, JAVA	10th Sept.	12th Sept.	AMOT, N. CHINA

### EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

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COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.  
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 10 PASSENGERS.  
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0. 0d.

### OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

M.V. "RHEINLAND" ... due here on or about the 20th Aug.  
S.S. "HATZESTEN" ... due here on or about the 31st Aug.  
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ... due here on or about the 4th Sept.  
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 13th Sept.  
M.V. "REMLAND" ... due here on or about the 20th Sept.

### HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "SAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 20th Aug.  
M.V. "HEIDELBERG" ... sailing from here on or about the 4th Sept.  
M.V. "RHEINLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 13th Sept.  
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 13th Sept.  
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 13th Sept.  
\* Calling also at Marseilles.

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## AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

### S.S. "CALULU"

Will be despatched from Hong Kong on the

11th AUGUST, 1928.

For SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE via HULL, COLOMBIAN, PARAKAN, SANDAKAN, BALK, PAPAN, KABAUL, SAMARAT and PORT MORESBY.

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### LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE for BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM), TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

#### REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £72.10.0.

LONDON ... £80. 0.0.

#### NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on/or about 16th Aug.

M.V. "BENO" ... Sails on/or about 13th Sept.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on/or about 11th Oct.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.

M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on/or about 21st Aug.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on/or about 18th Sept.

M.V. "BENO" ... Sails on/or about 16th Oct.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UNZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta ... Middle of Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

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Telephone: Central 1330.

Agents.



# CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	YUNNAN	On 9th Aug.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	LINAN	On 10th Aug.	Noon
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUENCHOW	On 10th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SOOCHOW	On 12th Aug.	5 a.m.
SWATOW & HANKOW	KALGAN	On 13th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & TIENTSIN	KANOWH	On 13th Aug.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SINKANG	On 14th Aug.	5 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	ANKING	On 14th Aug.	3 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKONG	TEAN	On 15th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 15th Aug.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SZECHUEN	On 15th Aug.	5 a.m.
SWATOW & HANKOW	KWANGCHOW	On 16th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & TIENTSIN	YINGCHOW	On 20th Aug.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SUNNING	On 21st Aug.	5 a.m.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	On 23rd Aug.	4 p.m.

SALON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, have now been reduced to \$60 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE TREATED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

SHIP	Days	Home	Home	Home	Home
CHANGTE	1st	16th	14th	14th	14th
TAIPING	7th	16th	14th	14th	14th
CHANGTE	8th	16th	14th	14th	14th
TAIPING	8th	16th	14th	14th	14th

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "LYCAON"	... ..	Via Suez Canal	24th August
S.S. "PHENIX"	... ..	Via Suez Canal	21st September
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	... ..	Via Suez Canal	3rd October

(Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.)

Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG, HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

## PRINCE LINE

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TC

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

S.S. "ROYAL PRINCE" ... .. 22nd August

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... .. 18th September

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King's Building.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
ANDRE LEBON ... 14th Aug.	PORTHOS ... 14th Aug.
CHENONC AUX ... 23rd Aug.	ATHOS II ... 23rd Aug.
PORTHOS ... 11th Sept.	DARTAGNAN ... 11th Sept.
ATHOS II ... 23rd Sept.	SPINX ... 23rd Sept.
DARTAGNAN ... 9th Oct.	G. METZINGER ... 9th Oct.
SPINX ... 23rd Oct.	PAUL LECAT ... 23rd Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 6th Nov.	ANDRE LEBON ... 6th Nov.
PAUL LECAT ... 20th Nov.	CHENONC AUX ... 20th Nov.
ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Dec.	PORTHOS ... 4th Dec.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam.

(Antwerp) ... 27th August.

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Telephone: C. 651 and 740.

3, Queen's Building.

## Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

### ARRIVALS.

August 6th.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 103 tons, Capt. Lo Shau, from Autau, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Pook Hei S.S. Co.

Winnam, British str., 3,606 tons, Capt. H. Raby, from San Francisco, which port she left on July 9th, with 7,000 tons of kenosene in bulk, lying at Lanchikok.—Standard Oil Co.

August 7th.

David C. Reid, American str., 3,500 tons, Capt. A. W. Kishan, from Los Angeles, which port she left on June 28th, with 4,000 tons fuel oil in bulk, lying at North Point.—Columbia S.S. Co.

Kingman, British str., 1,543 tons, Capt. C. H. Martin, from Singapore and Amoy, with firewood and general cargo, lying at buoy No. B30.—B. & S.

Prominent, Norwegian str., 1,377 tons, Capt. H. Jensen, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B36.—K. Larssen & Co.

Wingman, Chinese str., 503 tons, Capt. I. A. de Lemos, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Saikong Wharf.—Yew Kee Co.

August 8th.

Hui Yang, British str., 1,326 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Swatow, with tea and general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Haidberg, German str., 6,529 tons, Capt. W. Stocker, from Hamburg and Manila. The latter left on August 5th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jensen & Co.

Hozin Maru, Japanese str., 2,350 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Keelung, Amoy and Swatow. The first mentioned port she left on August 5th, with 23 tons of merchandise and 800 tons of coal, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kwang Sang, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. A. D. Keimann, from Taingtau and Swatow, with 824 tons of general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Linan, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. T. Beer, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Malacca Maru, Japanese str., 5,373 tons, Capt. M. Sumi, from Yokohama, Kobe and Moji. The last mentioned port she left on August 3rd, with 1,079 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Oldenburg, German str., 1,597 tons, Capt. O. Hensen, from Shanghai, which port she left on August 5th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—Jensen & Co.

Oostkerk, Dutch str., 5,002 tons, Capt. J. H. Gunther Mohr, from Foochow, which port she left on August 5th, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—J.C.U.L.

Soochow, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. McCulloch, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B34.—B. & S.

(Continued on next column).

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC FOR JULY.

#### DEPARTURES EXCEED ARRIVALS.

Departures of passengers during the month of July exceeded arrivals by some 50,000. The arrivals recorded by the Harbour Office came to 128,032 and the departures to 142,977. These figures included passengers by ocean going vessels, river steamers, junks and launches. In each of these three sections the departures were heavier than the arrivals as shown by the accompanying list.

Ocean steamers	Arr.	Dep.
River steamers	73,373	86,232
Junks and launches	4,349	5,248
Total	128,032	142,977

### SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kilderpore* left Shanghai for Hong Kong on the 7th inst. at 4 p.m., with the mails, and is due here on Saturday, at about 6 a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benetti*, from Middlesbrough, London, Straits and Philippines, is due to arrive here on the 14th inst.

Tandu, British str., 6,536 tons, Capt. E. Pilcher, from Melbourne, which port she left on July 7th, with 800 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Tatshing, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. P. Jowitt, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

and

## THE AMERICAN MAIL LINE

Announce Special Round-Trip Summer Excursion Fares.

Effective immediately the following Specially Reduced Round-Trip Fares are available for the Liners of these Companies.

From Hong Kong to Kobe and Return ... H.K.\$210.00.

From Hong Kong to Yokohama and Return... H.K.\$235.00

Tickets sold at above Rates will be valid for Return Passage up to Three Months from Date of Issue. Final Limit of Sale: SEPTEMBER 21st, 1928.

For Further Information and Reservations, Apply to

AMERICAN MAIL LINE & DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).

TELEPHONES: CENTRAL 2477, 2478 AND 795.

[6585]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
1 SINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING" "KWONGSANG" "HOPSANG" "KWAISANG"	Sun., 12th Aug., at Noon Wed., 15th Aug., at Noon Sun., 19th Aug., at Noon Wed., 22nd Aug., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL MOI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Fri., 24th Aug., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI & KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Tues., 14th Aug., at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG" "HOPSANG"	Fri., 10th Aug., at 2 a.m. Tues., 14th Aug., at 4 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KITSANG" "NAMSANG"	Mon., 13th Aug., at 3 p.m. Sat., 25th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Fri., 17th Aug., at Noon
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Tues., 21st Aug., at 3 p.m. Sat., 25th Aug., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: CENTRAL No. 215.

## GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £83.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENSHANE"	... (via Oran)	12th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENNOBLE"	... (via Oran)	11th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOX"	... (via Oran)	18th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	... (via Oran)	31st Oct.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOX"	... ..	11th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	... ..	12th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENABERRY"	... ..	1st Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	... ..	14th Sept.

\* Kobe and Vladivostok only.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

[6]



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:

Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON:

Cabin class ... £80. Intermediate class ... £50.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Freight S.S. "Grandan"	... ..	departure 17th August
Pass. S.S. "FULDA"	... ..	departure 24th August
Freight S.S. "MAIN"	... ..	departure 9th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	... ..	departure 22nd Sept.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

\* Will Call at Barcelona after Marseilles.

\* Will Call at Havre after Marseilles.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:

Cabin class ... \$75.00. Intermediate class ... \$45.00.

Freight S.S. "Schlesien"	... ..	due here 24th August
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	... ..	due here 26th August

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.

Telephone C 4517.

3, Charter Road.

Queen's Building

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHEW AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIYANG	... ..	Friday, the 10th Aug., at 3 p.m.
HAINING	... ..	Tuesday, the 14th Aug., at 3 p.m.
HAIHING	... ..	Friday, the 17th Aug., at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers

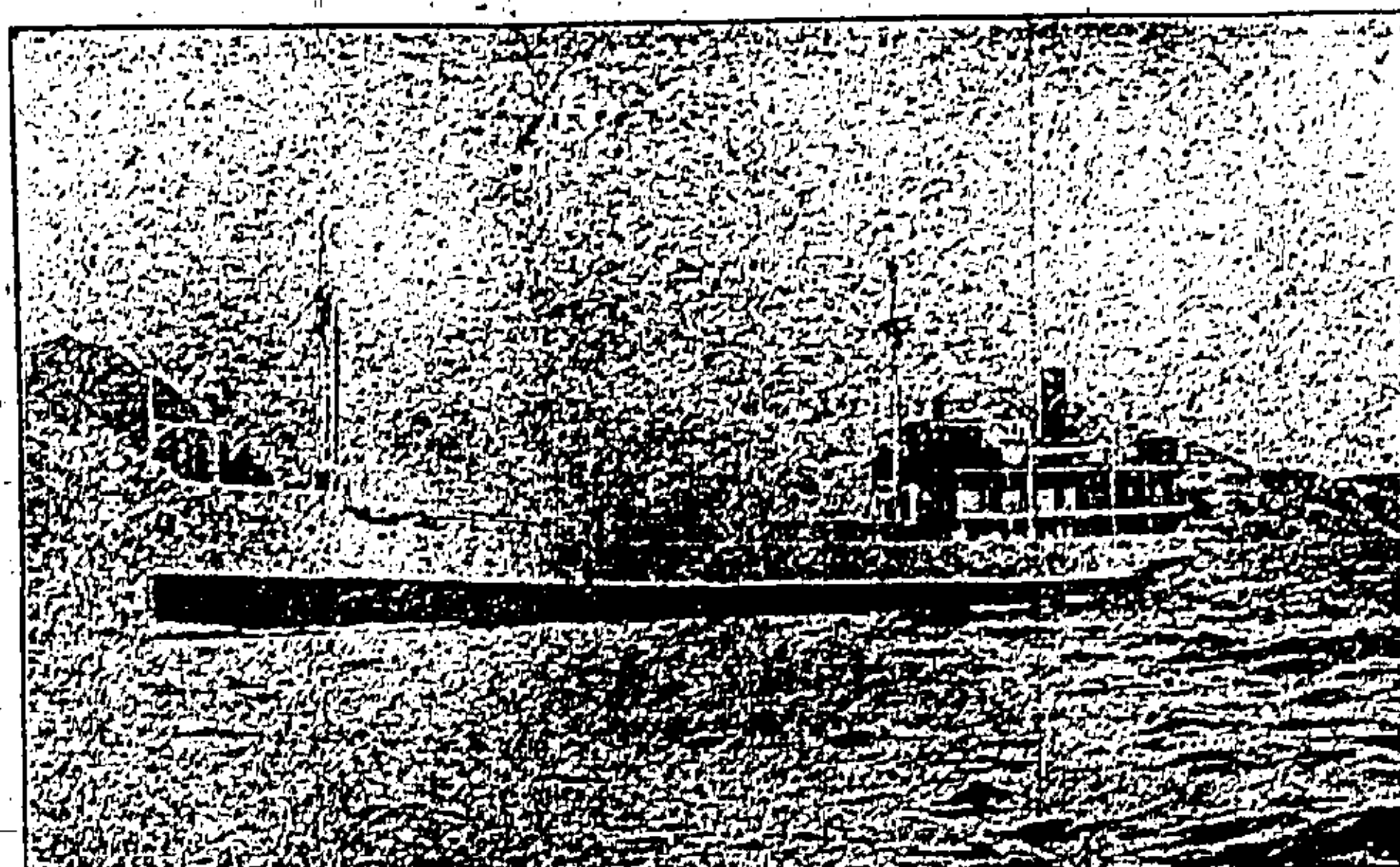
[6]

## THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.

CORPS USED: AL A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



TWIN SCREW MOTOR VESSEL "PALAWAN."

Built and Motors installed by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LTD. to the order of Mr. M. J. OSORIO, Manila, for service in the Philippines.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.



## CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.  
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.  
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1928.					
Steamers	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 15
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 20
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 8	Dec. 15
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 13	Dec. 15	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jan. 16	Jan. 19	Jan. 22	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Mar. 27	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Mar. 3	Mar. 18
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 19	Mar. 21	Mar. 30

(E) Asia and (R) Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai

## SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

£120: First class throughout.

£112: First class Pacific and rail, Cabin class Atlantic.

£83: Second class Pacific, First class rail and Cabin class Atlantic.

Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

## HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Aug. 21	Aug. 23	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24
Sept. 4	Sept. 6	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 7

## CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAO."  
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."



THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.

2120, 2115, 2110, 2102, 2083, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

62440, 62400, VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TEIKO MARU (Call Los Angeles) Tuesday, 31st Aug.

KOREA MARU (Call Los Angeles) Tuesday, 4th Sept.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

ATSUMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

TOTOBI MARU (omit Penang) ... Monday, 29th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Saturday, 19th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Port.

KAWACHI MARU ... Thursday, 6th Sept.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 16th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

DELAGO MARU (Call Glasgow) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MALACCA MARU ... Thursday, 9th Aug.

PENANG MARU ... Sunday, 19th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGATO MARU (Moj direct) ... Friday, 10th Aug.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Sunday, 19th Aug.

RANGOON MARU (Moj direct) ... Monday, 20th Aug.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 20th Aug.

† Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Deptts.)

## A HOLIDAY IN INDO-CHINA

## SPECIAL CHEAP TRIPS TO SAIGON

These vessels, fitted with all latest modern improvements, are being placed on the HONG KONG-SAIGON run, and will take first-class passengers at specially reduced fares for a holiday in the fascinating territory of Indo-China.

## RETURN TRIP - 17 DAYS

8 to 10 Days on Shore.

FARES: A DECK-Return ... \$100.

B DECK-Return ... \$ 90.

Indo-China offers many attractions for a short holiday. The Ruins of Angkor are one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Splendid Big Game Shooting.

Passenger Agents: THOS. COOK & SON, LTD. PRINCE STREET.

For further particulars apply to

WO FAT SING.

Telephone: C. 5

81, Wing Lok Street.

[1136]

## Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, Vessels Expected, etc.

## YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

21,000 TONS FOR HONG KONG.

THROUGH FREIGHTS ALSO GOOD.

The quantity of general merchandise discharged for this port, during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was well above average, and through freights showed a substantial increase over the previous day's total and were very good. British ships were best importers, but the highest through carriers were foreign vessels.

There were seventeen arrivals and twelve departures of which seven arrivals and eight departures were British ships.

Twelve vessels had 23,372 tons of general cargo for this port, of which 19,910 tons were contributed by six British ships. The two best carriers were also British vessels. The s.s. *Wanamac*, a British ship under American charter, had 7,690 tons of oil fuel for this port while the s.s. *City of Khartoum*, a new arrival, discharged 5,800 tons of general merchandise. Through cargo carried by eight ships amounted to 15,352 tons, and four British ships had 2,020 tons. The best carrier was the s.s. *Outrigger* from Vladivostok and Fochow with 7,000 tons of general cargo; and the s.s. *Heidelberg* (German), also a new arrival, from Hamburg and Manila with 5,900 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	8
Japanese	1	0
Norwegian	1	0
Chinese	3	2
Danish	0	1
Dutch	1	0
French	1	0
German	1	0
Portuguese	1	0
American	1	1
Total	17	12

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.	
<i>President Jackson</i> , August 17th.	
Australian-oriental Line.	
<i>Taipei</i> , September 7th.	
<i>Changte</i> , October 9th.	
Bank Line.	
<i>City of Evansville</i> , to-morrow.	
<i>City of Halifax</i> , August 17th.	
<i>City of Khio</i> , September 1st.	
<i>City of Lincoln</i> , September 14th.	
<i>City of Eastbourne</i> , October 10th.	
Ben Line.	
<i>Benli</i> , August 14th.	
British-India and Apcar Line.	
<i>Warfield</i> , to-morrow.	
<i>Takliwa</i> , August 12th.	
<i>Tilawa</i> , August 18th.	
<i>Gambada</i> , August 30th.	
<i>Talamba</i> , September 3rd.	
<i>Talma</i> , September 18th.	
Canadian Pacific Line.	
<i>Empress of Russia</i> , August 30th.	
Dollar S.S. Line.	
<i>President Harrison</i> , August 11th.	
<i>President Pierce</i> , August 13th.	
East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.	
<i>Danmark</i> , August 24th.	
<i>Asia</i> , September 6th.	
<i>Java</i> , September 6th.	
<i>Chile</i> , September 21st.	
Eastern and Australian Lines.	
<i>St. Albans</i> , September 3rd.	
<i>Arafura</i> , October 8th.	
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
<i>Atsuta Maru</i> , to-morrow.	
<i>Tsushima Maru</i> , to-morrow.	
<i>Tenyo Maru</i> , August 14th.	
<i>Calcutta Maru</i> , August 15th.	
<i>Delagoa Maru</i> , August 18th.	
<i>Tango Maru</i> , August 18th.	
<i>Mishima Maru</i> , August 18th.	
<i>Kashima Maru</i> , August 24th.	
<i>Totori Maru</i> , August 24th.	
<i>Korea Maru</i> , August 28th.	
<i>Kawachi Maru</i> , September 5th.	
<i>Hakone Maru</i> , September 7th.	
<i>Taketoyo Maru</i> , September 8th.	
<i>Bokuyou Maru</i> , September 10th.	
<i>Shinyo Maru</i> , September 12th.	
<i>Suen Maru</i> , September 21st.	
<i>Lyons Maru</i> , September 18th.	
<i>Tango Maru</i> , September 18th.	
<i>Nagasaki Maru</i> , September 23rd.	
<i>Siberia Maru</i> , September 23rd.	
<i>Fushimi Maru</i> , October 6th.	
<i>Kanagawa Maru</i> , October 8th.	
<i>Aki Maru</i> , October 23rd.	
Peninsular and Oriental.	
<i>Kidderpore</i> , August 11th.	
<i>Naldora</i> , August 16th.	
<i>Rajputana</i> , August 18th.	
<i>Kashgar</i> , August 30th.	
<i>Nagapore</i> , September 5th.	
<i>Marsa</i> , September 13th.	
<i>Kalyan</i> , September 15th.	
<i>Lahore</i> , September 24th.	
<i>Khina</i> , September 27th.	
<i>Macedonia</i> , October 12th.	
<i>Karmala</i> , October 19th.	
<i>Khyber</i> , October 28th.	
<i>Kashmir</i> , November 2nd.	
<i>Madua</i> , November 8th.	
<i>Mantua</i> , December 7th.	

## DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

THREE NEW ARRIVALS.

TWO BRITISH, A GERMAN AND AN AMERICAN VESSELS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Four vessels, which arrived during the 24 hours, yesterday were new comers to the port. They were the s.s. *City of Khartoum* (British), *David C. Reid* (U.S.A.) and *Heidelberg* (German). The *Wanamac* also very nearly comes under the heading of a new comer.

The *City of Khartoum* is registered at North Shields as a British vessel and is owned by the Ellerman-Bucknall Company. The local agents are Messrs. The Bank Line. Her tonnage is 1,345 tons and she is commanded by Captain Thomas Robinson. She has a crew of 13 British and 43 Asiatics.

The s.s. *Wanamac* is registered at Hong Kong, but the records show that the vessel has not visited this port for several years. She is owned by the Standard Transportation Company and the local agents are the Standard Oil Company of New York. She has a registered tonnage of 3,600 and had 7,690 tons of oil fuel for this port. Her Captain is Mr. R. Raby, and she has a crew of 47.

The s.s. *David C. Reid* is an American vessel registered at New York. The owners are Messrs. John Jay Shipping Corp. Inc. and the Columbia Pacific Shipping Co. are the local agents. She brought 4,000 tons of oil fuel for Hong Kong and was berthed at the A.P.C. installation at North Point but is now at Kowloon anchorage. She is commanded by Captain Arthur Kaishan. The great fight between the master and the crew which took place last night is described elsewhere in this issue. S.S. *Heidelberg* is registered at Hamburg as a German vessel. She is operated by the Hamburg-Amerika Line, the local agents being Messrs. Jensen & Co. She is commanded by Capt. Walter Stocker, and has a registered tonnage of 3,800 tons.

## Lying Inshore.

Five mistresses of cargo boats appeared before Commander J. B. Newell, R.N., D.S.O., at the Marine Court yesterday morning for mooring their boats within 100 yards of the low water mark. Lance-Sergeant Baker prosecuted and a fine of \$10 with the alternative of 10 days' hard labour was imposed on each defendant.

## Death on the "King Yuan."

The master of the s.s. *King Yuan* (British) from Singapore and Amoy reports that an Asiatic deck passenger died from consumption during the voyage on July 28th and was buried at sea.

## The S.S. "Tanda."

The s.s. *Tanda* which arrived here yesterday from Australia via ports carried 30 European and 38 Chinese cabin passengers and 250 Chinese deck passengers.

## Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Six vessels brought 282 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

## Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

*Grandon*, August 17th.  
*Schlesien*, August 24th.  
*Trier*, August 26th.

## Prince Line.

*Royal Prince*, August 22nd.  
*Japanese Prince*, September 16th.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

*Japan*, August 22nd.  
*Sumatra*, August 31st.

## BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

## ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

## UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT

"CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 24th August

"CITY OF HALIFAX" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 24th September

## BOSTON, NEW YORK &amp; BALTIMORE

"CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th October

ALSO AGENTS FOR

## ANDREW WEIR &amp; CO.

SERVICES TO

## BOSTON NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA

"MYRTLEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 2nd September

## MAURITIUS &amp; SOUTH AFRICA

"TINHOU" ... ... 14th August

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinda, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines apply to—

Telephone: Central 4791.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

## P. &amp; O., British India Apcar and Eastern &amp; Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).  
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS  
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA.  
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	12th Aug. D.L.	Straits, Bombay & Karachi.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,688	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"NALDERA"	16,688	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Sept.	Mars. L'don., Antwerp & Ant.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	22nd Sept.	do.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	7th Oct.	Straits & Bombay.
"MORRA"	10,953	13th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"LAHORE"	5,252	17th Nov.	Mars. L'don., Antwerp, Mars. L'don., M'g.
"KHYBER"	9,114	24th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	1st Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,946	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	15th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"NAGAPUR"	9,005	22nd Dec.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	5th Jan. 1929	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	12th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"MORRA"	10,953	2nd Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Feb.	Marseilles & London.

\* Cargo only.  
† Calls Case Blanca.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireas, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKLIWA"	7,938	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,006	10th Sept.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,948	22nd Sept.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	13th Oct.	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,358	31st Aug.	Manila, San Francisco, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	15th Sept.	do.
"ABAFURA"	4,500	22nd Sept.	do.
"TANDA"	6,358	31st Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Nov.	do.

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